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## (54) COMPOSITE MATERIAL CONTAINING NEW CARBON FIBRIL

### (57)Abstract:

PURPOSE: To obtain the subject composite material suitable for graphitic carbon fibrils having a large surface area, a high Young's modulus and high tensile strength by dispersing an assembly of specified cylindrical carbon fibrils in a matrix.

CONSTITUTION: An assembly of cylindrical carbon fibrils is dispersed in a matrix made preferably of an org. polymer to obtain the objective composite material. Each of the carbon fibrils has 3.5-70 nm diameter and a length about >5 to <100 times the diameter and has an outer region of continuous multiple layers of ordered carbon atoms and a discontinuous inner core region. Each of the layers and the core are disposed concentrically about the cylindrical axis of the fibril.

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**JAPANESE**

[JP,08-026164,B]

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CLAIMS DETAILED DESCRIPTION DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS DRAWINGS

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[Translation done.]

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**CLAIMS**

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**[Claim(s)]**

[Claim 1] In a matrix, it has a fixed diameter substantially [ the range of about 3.5 - 70nm of abbreviation ]. Have die length smaller than about 100 times with a larger diameter than about 5 times, and it has the outside field of the carbon atom which carried out the regulation array which essentially consists of a continuous multiplex layer, and a discontinuous inside core region. Each class and a core are substantially arranged in the said alignment around the cylinder shaft of fibril. Each class of said carbon atom arranged regularly Composite material which is characterized by C shaft consisting of graphite which lies at right angles to the cylinder shaft of fibril substantially and which essentially includes the set of each cylinder-like carbon fibril.

[Claim 2] Composite material according to claim 1 characterized by a matrix containing an organic polymer.

[Claim 3] Composite material according to claim 1 characterized by a matrix containing inorganic polymer.

[Claim 4] Composite material according to claim 1 characterized by a matrix containing a metal.

[Claim 5] Composite material according to claim 1 which carbon fibril is distributing in a matrix.

[Claim 6] Composite material according to claim 5 characterized by matrices being adhesives.

[Claim 7] Composite material according to claim 5 characterized by a matrix being a ceramic ingredient.

[Claim 8] Composite material according to claim 5 characterized by distributed fibril carrying out orientation inside a matrix.

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**DETAILED DESCRIPTION**

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**[Detailed Description of the Invention]**

Technical field of invention Into a matrix, surface area of this invention is large and it relates to the composite material containing graphite carbon fibril with large tension strength with high and Young's modulus. More specifically, without needing the usual graphitization temperature (about 2900 degrees C) which cost requires, this invention is cheap and relates to the composite material containing the carbon fibril which carries out catalyst growth from the easy carbon precursor of acquisition.

Background of invention Since rigidity and toughness are superior to each component or other non-composite material in the mechanical production, especially strength, the composite material strengthened with fiber is still more important. Since it reaches in the strength per unit weight and rigidity is excellent, the complex which consists of a carbon fiber began to be quickly used in aeronautics and astronautics and the sporting-goods field. However, since this kind of ingredient is expensive, the application is also still limited.

Current and a carbon fiber are manufactured by applying the continuous filament of a precursor slack organic polymer especially a cellulose, or a polyacrylonitrile to an accommodation pyrolysis under the pull strength maintained carefully. Maintenance of said pull strength is needed for carrying out orientation of the anisotropy sheet of a carbon atom appropriately in the last filament. The cause that this kind of fiber is expensive is in careful treatment required in order to avoid the price of formation organic fiber, weight loss in a carbonization process, carbonization of the low speed by expensive equipment, and fracture of a continuous filament beforehand etc.

The approach of carrying out spinning of the hydrocarbon pitch fiber, and carbonizing has been eagerly developed in order to reduce the price of a precursor filament, and weight loss. High cost takes beforehand like the approach using the organic polymer of a pitch required to carry out orientation of the carbon atom sheet correctly in a final product previously stated to processing, spinning conditions, and after treatment the place to current. A continuous filament must be used, in order to attain advanced orientation by any of these approaches and to acquire the optimal property by it. There is a minimum in the diameter of fiber substantially, the value is at least 6-8 micrometers, and if it is made smaller than this, fracture of the fiber in spinning and after treatment will become excessive.

There are some which form a carbon filament by understanding various carbon content gas 2, for example, CO/H<sub>2</sub>, hydrocarbons, and acetones by the catalyst as a process of a completely different carbon fiber from these approaches in a surface of metal. These filaments exist for various gestalten (for example, the shape of the shape of a straight line, the letter of a twist, a swirl, and branching) and diameters (for example, range from dozens of Å to dozens of microns).

Usually, it is often mixed with other non-filament carbon, and the condition that two or more filament gestalten were intermingled is acquired (Baker and Harris, Chemistry and Physics of Carbon, Vol.14, 1978 reference). The carbon filament formed first is often covered with pyrolytic carbon (thermal carbon) with inadequate systematization.

Reaching in big strength required for a reinforcement application, and giving a modulus has the comparatively large graphite field by which orientation was carried out so that the axis of fiber and a c-axis might cross at right angles, and it is only a deer or a comparatively linear filament which it does not have at all about a little covering by pyrolytic carbon.

Since there is no detailed explanation about the specific filament formed by the great portion of reporting [ which touched on formation of filament carbon ], it is impossible to get to know whether the filament is suitable for the reinforcement application. For example, Baker etc. is the British patent No. (1977) 1,499,930, and when acetylene or a diolefins decomposes at 675-775 degrees C under existence of a catalyst particle, it is indicating that a carbon filament is

formed. However, any publication cannot be found about the structure of these filaments. Although Tates and Baker are indicating formation of the carbon filament on a FeOx substrate in the Europe patent No. (1982) 56,004, there is no explanation about the structure of the carbon filament formed also here. a \*\*\*\*\* [ that the carbon which there is no explanation of a gestalt also in this case, therefore was formed fits a reinforcement application although Bennett etc. is United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority Report AERE-R7407 and formation of the filament carbon by catalyst disassembly of an acetone is indicated ] -- \*\* -- it is unknown.

Formation of the straight-line carbon filament by catalyst disassembly of a hydrocarbon was also indicated by a number group's researcher. Oberlin, Endo, and Koyama are Garbon14:133 (1976), and it has reported that aromatic hydrocarbon like benzene is changed into a carbon fiber at the temperature of about 1100 degrees C under existence of a metal catalyst particle. This carbon filament is surrounded with pyrolytic carbon with this more irregular nucleus including the graphite nucleus arranged regularly [ the almost same diameter as the diameter of a catalyst particle ]. The diameter of the last filament is 0.1-80 microns. Although the graphite nucleus is conjecturing said researcher etc. that it grows quickly under existence of a catalyst and heat part decomposition carbon carries out a deposit on this nucleus after that, it is said that decomposition of these two processes cannot be carried out "since it coexists statistically (statistically concomitant)." Journal of Crystal Growth32:335 (1976) reference. The fiber of the origin covered with pyrolytic carbon reaches in strength, and its rigidity is small and cannot use it as a filler for strengthening of complex. In order to change the whole filament into the high graphite of regularity, further 2500-3000-degree C elevated-temperature heat treatment is required. This approach has the fault that the process containing two steps called growth of fiber and elevated-temperature graphitization processing is required, although it may be improved rather than the approach of applying the organic fiber formed beforehand to the difficult pyrolysis of high cost under pull strength. Furthermore, said researcher etc. touches nothing about planned catalyst manufacture, but is considered for a catalyst particle to be unfixed. In subsequent research, although searched for manufacture of a catalyst particle, two processes of growth of a catalyst nucleus and the deposit of pyrolytic carbon are not separated in this case, either. Extended Abstracts, 16 th Biennial Conference on Carbon:523 (1983) reference.

Tibbetts is indicating the approach of manufacturing a straight-line carbon fiber, by pyrolyzing natural gas at the temperature of 950-1075 degrees C within 304 type stainless steel. Appl.Phys.Lett.42(8):666 (1983) reference. It is said that the die length of fiber subsequently grows [ in an operation of two phases similar to that by which this fiber was observed by Koyama and Endo i.e., a catalyst, ] through elongation and the phase where thickness increases, by the carbonaceous pyrolysis deposit first.

It is said that Tibbetts cannot grow the filament in which these phases do not have carbon which carried out the deposit by "it is overlap (overlapping) mutually" and the pyrolysis. The approach of Tibbetts is unsuitable for industrial use from at least two reasons again. Since fiber growth is started only after low-speed carbonization (it usually takes 10 hours) of a stainless steel pipe, the 1st reason is in the point that the rate of overall fiber manufacture is low. Since said coil is consumed in a fiber formation process, the 2nd reason has an industrialization scale-up in the point of becoming cost quantity difficultly.

A hydrocarbon precursor can change very much the pyrolytic carbon which carried out the deposit by the pyrolysis by making a catalyst contact into the carbon filament which is not included substantially here, therefore it became clear that the die-length expanding phase, "overlap", and the increased thickness phase where "It coexists" is said of a filament were avoidable with the advanced technology at the unexpected thing. By this possibility, the large fibril of the strength which can be used for manufacture of strengthening of a matrix and the very large electrode material of surface area and the protection of the body from electromagnetic radiation can be directly formed now.

Outline of invention The cylindrical diameter of the composite material of this invention is essentially substantially fixed. About 3.5 - 70 nanometers of abbreviation, For example, the outside field which consists of two or more layers which essentially [ are about 7-25 nanometers, and die length is larger than about 5 times of a diameter, and it is smaller than about 100 times of a diameter, and / the carbon atom arranged regularly ] continued, It has an inside core region separate from this, and each and said core of said layer are arranged almost in the said alignment around the cylinder shaft of fibril. Each class of said carbon atom arranged regularly It is characterized by including in a matrix carbon fill BURIRU which C shaft becomes from the graphite which lies at right angles to the cylinder shaft of fibril substantially. Fibril is not covered substantially [ the whole ] at pyrolytic carbon.

It may be filled with a carbon atom although the inside core of fibril is hollow. These carbon atoms are more irregular than the regular carbon atom of said outside field with a graphite-property.

The outside field which consists of two or more layers which essentially [ a diameter is substantially fixed, the fibrils of this invention are about 3.5 - 70 nanometers of abbreviation, and its die length is larger than about 100 times of a diameter, and / the carbon atom arranged regularly ] continued, It can manufacture including an inside core region separate from this by [ which are characterized by arranging each and said nucleus of said layer almost in the said alignment around the cylinder shaft of fibril ] essentially processing cylindrical carbon fibril so that purpose carbon BUIBURIRU may be formed.

The fibril of this invention can also be manufactured by contacting a suitable metal content particle to a suitable carbon content gas compound over suitable time amount again with the temperature of about 850 degrees C - about 1200 degrees C by the suitable pressure. The ratio of the dry weight base of a carbon content compound pair metal content particle is set to about 100:1 at least.

Carbon fibril can also be continuously manufactured by only time amount suitable under a suitable pressure contacting a suitable metal content particle continuously at suitable carbon content-ized gas \*\*\*\* and the temperature of about 850 degrees C - about 1200 degrees C, and collecting the formed fibrils. After collecting with a metal content particle or dissociating from a metal content particle, it may be made to collect the fibrils manufactured by this approach. Said continuous contact processing [ whether a carbon content gas compound is continuously introduced in the reaction field containing a metal content particle, and said carbon content gas compound is made to discharge continuously from this reaction field, and ] Or [ whether a metal content particle is continuously introduced in the reaction field containing the carbon content gas compound of the specified quantity, and said metal content particle is continuously discharged from said reaction field, and ] Or when both a metal content particle and a carbon content gas compound are continuously introduced in a reaction field and both make these matter discharge continuously from said reaction field, it can carry out.

By said method of manufacturing carbon fibril continuously, the discharged carbon content gas compound or the discharged metal content particle may be processed, the matter which is not desirable, for example, an impurity, and a reaction by-product may be removed, and, subsequently to a reaction field, you may reintroduce.

Moreover, collecting BURIRU adhering to a metal content particle continuously, distributing with the metal content particle for supply, reintroducing after that, and making it also make a carbon content gas compound contact continuously is thought of.

Contact processing with a metal content particle and a carbon content compound can be carried out under existence of the compound, CO<sub>2</sub> and H<sub>2</sub>, which reacts with carbon and may be made to generate a gas product, or H<sub>2</sub>O. [ for example, ]

as a suitable carbon content compound -- benzene, toluene, a xylene, KUEN, ethylbenzene, naphthalene, a phenanthrene, an anthracene or the aromatic hydrocarbon; methane like such mixture, ethane, a propane, ethylene, a propylene, acetylene, or such mixture -- like -- un--- aromatic hydrocarbon; formaldehyde, an acetaldehyde, an acetone, a methanol, ethanol, or the oxygen content hydrocarbon; carbon monoxide like such mixture is mentioned.

The cobalt content particle of the diameter 3.5 [ about ] containing the particle guided as a suitable metal content particle from the metal salt which can be pyrolyzed at the temperature of less than about 1200 degrees C - 70 nanometers of abbreviation, a nickel content particle, or an iron content particle is mentioned.

The heat-resistant base material with which these particles suited chemically, for example, the base material made from an alumina,; it may be supported with carbon base material; or an aluminum-silicate \*\*\*\* silicate base material containing a carbon fiber, carbon fibril, or a carbon plate etc.

These suitable metal content particles can be enclosed into a carbon content compound like the organic polymer containing carbon, carbide or polystyrene, and starch.

The front face of a metal content particle is separately heated by electromagnetic radiation in temperature of about 850 degrees C - about 1800 degrees C, and it is made for the temperature of a particle to become higher than the temperature of a carbon content gas compound in the one example.

As 1 specification example, a metal content particle is contacted by the pressure of abbreviation 1/10atm- abbreviation 10atm over a carbon content compound and about 10 seconds - about 30 minutes. For a metal content particle, by this example, an iron content particle and a carbon content gas compound are [ a carbon monoxide and reaction temperature ] 900 degrees C - 1150 degrees C. Contact processing may be carried out under existence of gas hydrogen. Moreover, an iron content particle may be a particle guided from the ferrous oxalate, and can be supported with the heat-resistant base material which suited chemically, for example, a carbon base material.

The fibril of this invention can use for example, an organic polymer, inorganic polymer, a metal, adhesives, or a ceramic ingredient for the complex made into a matrix. You may make it such fibrils form the fibril mat which carried out orientation to the configuration of the fibril tow which was made to distribute in ATORIKUSU or was distributed in the matrix, or was made to become entangled mutually, and has been arranged in a matrix.

Concrete explanation of invention In this invention, cylinder-like carbon fibril is essentially contained in a matrix. this fibril -- a diameter -- about 1 law -- 3.5- with the outside field which consists of two or more layers of the carbon atom which it was about 70 nanometers, and die length was larger than about 5 times of a diameter, was smaller than about 100 times, and has been arranged regularly Including an inside core region separate from this, each and the core of said layer are arranged in the said alignment around the cylinder shaft of fibril, and each class of said carbon atom arranged regularly is characterized by C shaft consisting of graphite which lies at right angles to the cylinder shaft of fibril substantially. Fibril is not covered substantially [ the whole ] at pyrolytic carbon. The vocabulary of "being cylindrical (cylindrical)" is used in large geometric semantics with these specifications. That is, the field drawn by the straight line which moves to a fixed straight line and parallel, and intersects a curve is meant. A circle and an ellipse are only two examples of a cylindrical curve.

The inside core region of fibril is hollow, or may be filled with the carbon atom more irregular than the regular carbon atom of said outside field. This specification "a regular (arranged) carbon atom (ordered carbon atoms) means a graphite field with the c-axis which intersects perpendicularly with the cylinder shaft of fibril mostly.

As one example, the die length of fibril is about 20 or more times of the diameter of fibril. As another example, the diameters of fibril are about 7 - 25 nanometers of abbreviation. As another example, an inside nuclear site has a larger diameter than about 2 nanometers.

One of the manufacture approaches of the carbon fibril of this invention a diameter -- about 1 law -- about 3.5- with the outside field where it is about 70 nanometers, and die length is larger than about 100 times of a diameter, and consists of two or more layers of a regular carbon atom Each and the core of said layer consist of the 2nd thing which is characterized by being arranged in the said alignment around the cylinder shaft of fibril and for which each cylinder-like carbon fibril is essentially processed including an inside core region separate from this.

Various processing means can be used for manufacture of the carbon fibril of this invention. Said processing consists of crushing said 2nd carbon fibril by the mechanical means, for example, grinding, and pulverizing in the one example. In the another example, said processing includes changing said 2nd carbon fibril by the shearing force produced in a fluid medium. More specifically, the 2nd carbon fibril is included in a liquid, a half-liquid medium, for example, a monomer, or a matrix. Said medium is extruded, for example, it applies to processes, such as injection or casting, or actuation, and sufficient shearing force to change the 2nd carbon fibril into the fibril of this invention is generated.

The option which essentially [ this invention ] manufactures each cylinder-like carbon fibril includes contacting a catalyst, i.e., each suitable metal content particle, under a suitable pressure over suitable time amount at a suitable precursor, i.e., a suitable carbon content gas compound, and the temperature of about 850 degrees C - about 1200 degrees C. It is appropriate for the ratio of the dry weight base of a carbon content compound (precursor) opposite metal content particle (catalyst) to carry out to about 100:1 or more.

One of the continuous manufacture approaches of carbon fibril contacts a suitable scattering metal content particle (catalyst) continuously over suitable time amount with a suitable carbon content gas compound (precursor) and the temperature of about 850 degrees C - about 1200 degrees C by the suitable pressure, and it includes collecting the formed fibrils. As one example, fibrils can be collected in the condition of having adhered with the metal content particle. As another example, fibrils may be collected by extracting metal particles in 10% hydrochloric-acid water solution, after dissociating from said particle. In the one example, it is carried out by making said precursor discharge continuously from the flow tower reactor which said continuous contact processing introduced the precursor into the reaction field containing a catalyst particle continuously, and was equipped with the restoration bed or flow bed of said reaction field, for example, a catalyst. In the another example, it is carried out by said contact processing introducing a catalyst particle into the reaction field containing a precursor continuously, and making said catalyst discharge continuously from said reaction field. Furthermore, in the another example, said contact processing is performed by both introducing a catalyst particle and a precursor into a reaction field continuously, and making said particle and matter discharge from this reaction field, for example, the continuation concurrent, or a counterflow flow tower. By said method of manufacturing carbon fibril continuously, the discharged precursor, a catalyst, or its both are processed, the reaction by-product produced in the matter which is not desirable, for example, an impurity, the inactive

catalyst, or the manufacture process of fibril is removed, and, subsequently to a reaction field, it can reintroduce. When a precursor is a carbon monoxide as one example, it can process by removing this a part of exhaust gas for the exhaust gas which mainly consists of a carbon monoxide, a carbon dioxide, and a small amount of impurity, and adding the carbon monoxide of a comparatively pure amount. As an option, an exhaust gas can also be processed by carrying out scrubbing with the suitable carbon-dioxide absorption compound like monoethanolamine (MEA). Furthermore, in another art, the carbon dioxide which exists in an exhaust gas is changed into a carbon monoxide by letting an exhaust gas pass in on a carbon source, for example. Exhaust-gas processing in case a precursor is a gas hydrocarbon may include removing the hydrogen generated during fibril manufacture. In the another example which processes and reintroduces the discharged catalyst, said processing can be performed by separating an activity catalyst from an inactive catalyst with a magnetic means.

You may make it contact the fibril which collected the fibrils adhering to a metal content particle continuously as an option which manufactures carbon fibril continuously, processed with the metal content particle for supply, and was processed in this way to a continuous carbon content gas compound. Said processing may include distributing a catalyst on fibril so that an example 38 may explain.

In this invention, if a reaction parameter is combined appropriately, various carbon content compounds can be used as a suitable precursor. As one of the examples desirable now, a precursor is a carbon monoxide. A suitable precursor may be a hydrocarbon. Hydrocarbon precursors may be aromatic series, for example, benzene, toluene, a xylene, a cumene, ethylbenzene, naphthalene, a phenanthrene, anthracenes, or such mixture. This hydrocarbon may also be the thing, for example, the methane, the ethane, the propane, the ethylene, the propylene, the acetylene, or such mixture of non-aromatic series again. current -- by another desirable example, since it is called thermal stability and toxic lack in the ease of receiving, a hydrocarbon is methane. As such a hydrocarbon, oxygen may be contained further, for example, alcohol like a methanol or ethanol, a ketone like an acetone and formaldehyde, aldehydes like an acetaldehyde, or such mixture may also be contained.

As important reaction parameters other than a specific precursor, the supply presentation containing existence of the presentation of a catalyst, and the diluent (for example, Ar) of arbitration or carbon and the compound that may be made to generate a gas product (for example, CO<sub>2</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>, or H<sub>2</sub>O) beforehand in response to [ whenever / processing, catalyst base material, precursor temperature, and catalyst temperature ] reaction pressure, the residence time or growth time amount, and a list, and concentration is mentioned. A reaction parameter is considered for interdependence to be high and to depend for the suitable combination of these reaction parameters on a specific precursor slack carbon content compound.

Moreover, if a reaction parameter is combined appropriately, it will also be thought that various transition-metals content particles can be used as a suitable catalyst. In one of the examples desirable now, a metal content particle consists of a particle which are a diameter 3.5 [ about ] - 70 nanometers of abbreviation, and contains iron, cobalt, nickel, these alloys, or mixture. A suitable particle can also be guided again from the metal salt pyrolyzed at the temperature below fibril formation temperature, i.e., the temperature of about 1200 degrees C or less, to metal particles or a metallic-oxide particle. As such a metal salt, a carbonate, a bicarbonate, a nitrate, citrate, and an oxalate, for example, a ferrous oxalate, are mentioned.

A carbon content compound is made to contact in the one example under existence of the compound which reacts a metal content particle with carbon and may be made to generate a gas product. As the carbon in this case, and a compound which can react, CO<sub>2</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>, or H<sub>2</sub>O is mentioned.

As for a catalyst particle, it is desirable to have a uniform diameter moderately, to dissociate mutually, or to have gathered as weak floc of bonding strength. As long as it is beforehand activated easily under a reaction condition through processing, these particles may not be in an active state, before [ suitable ] introducing into a reactor. It can depend for selection of a series of specific \*\*\*\*\* conditions on other reaction parameters like the above-mentioned depending on the specific catalyst and specific carbon content compound to be used. Explanation of the below-mentioned example describes the example of processing conditions beforehand. As optimal physical gestalt, a metal content particle may be settled in the gestalt of a metallic oxide, a hydroxide, a carbonate, carboxylate, a nitrate, etc. For that purpose, the well-known colloid technique which settles and stabilizes the very detailed particle of homogeneity can be used. As an example, the approach besides Spiro of settling hydration ferric oxide with the gestalt of the homogeneity ball with a diameter of several nanometers which may be distributed easily is extremely suitable for manufacture of a catalyst. J. Am.Chem.Soc.88 (12):2721-2726(1966);89(2):5555-5559 and 5559 -5562 (1967)

reference. The deposit of these catalyst particles can be carried out on the heat-resistant base material which suited chemically. Such a base material must maintain a solid state under a reaction condition, and if it is harmless and required for a catalyst, it must be what can be easily separated from generation fibril after fibril formation. As a suitable base material ingredient, an alumina, carbon, a quartz, a silicate, and an aluminum silicate, for example, a mullite, mention, and it is \*\*\*\*\*. As for these ingredients, it is [ that removal processing should be made easy ] desirable that the receipts and payments to a reactor have a physical gestalt like an easy thin film or a plate. It is thought that it can be used as a carbon fiber or a base material ingredient also with beforehand suitable formation carbon fibril.

One of the desirable approaches into which a catalyst particle is made to divide mutually includes enclosing these particles under conditions which do not form fibril into carbon or a carbon content compound, for example, carbide. When a catalyst is an iron content particle as one example, said enclosure is carried out by covering the temperature which is too low for formation of fibril, for example, suitable time amount, at less than 800 degrees C, for example, processing a particle with a carbon monoxide or the carbon content compound like acetylene, and enclosing into carbon or cementite. A ferrous oxalate particle is beforehand processed at about 400 degrees C with the mixture of the capacity factor 9:1 of an argon and acetylene one of the desirable examples of this approach for about 1 hour. A ferrous oxalate particle pyrolyzes between this beforehand processing, and it is changed into the iron content particle enclosed into the carbon content polymer. By using it as a catalyst for fibril formation in the condition, or contacting these particles to air or oxygen content dilution gas at 350 degrees C by suitable conditions for about 2 hours, the enclosed iron grain child can oxidize so that an iron-oxide particle may be formed.

It is thought that a catalyst particle may be enclosed into an organic polymer, for example, polystyrene, or starch again. Moreover, if it is made to make growth of fibril start covering the whole capacity of a reactor, it will be considered that it can make the productivity of carbon fibril increase. The method of making growth of fibril start includes distributing the catalyst particle which divided finely and was equally distributed covering the whole capacity of a reactor. A particle may be formed by forming beforehand or carrying out the pyrolysis of the metal content steam within a reactor. As an example, an iron grain child can form from a ferrocene steam.

Although it must be made sufficiently high so that it may be activated so a catalyst particle may make fibril form, don't make reaction temperature so high that a carbon content gas compound pyrolyzes remarkably and forms pyrolytic carbon. It depends for an exact temperature requirement on the specific catalyst system and carbon content gas compound to be used. For example, benzene is thermally [ kinematically ] stable to about 1000 degrees C, it is stable of methane to about 950 degrees C, and acetylene is stable to about 500 degrees C. It is almost equal to the temperature which needs a carbon content gas compound for a fibril formation activity catalyst, or when pyrolyzing at the temperature below it, a catalyst particle can be alternatively heated to temperature higher than the temperature of a carbon content gas compound. Such alternative heating can be performed using electromagnetic radiation.

The carbon fibril of this invention can be manufactured by the request pressure of arbitration, and the optimal pressure will be determined from a viewpoint on economy. Reaction pressure is preferably set to 1/10atm-10atm. Reaction pressure is made it is more desirable and almost equivalent to atmospheric pressure.

Fibril is manufactured as one example by contacting a suitable iron content particle to a gas carbon monoxide at the temperature of about 1000 degrees C over about 30 minutes from about 10 seconds with the pressure of about 1 atm. The ratio of the dry weight base of a carbon monoxide opposite iron content particle is made larger than about 1000:1. As another example, fibril is about 1100 degrees C in temperature over about 5 minutes from about 1 minute by the pressure of about 1 atm, and manufactures a suitable iron content particle by making the benzene (gas) of the gestalt of the hydrogen:benzene mixture of about 9:1 contact. The ratio of the dry weight base of a carbon content compound opposite iron content particle is made larger than about 1000:1. In one of the desirable examples of this approach, an iron content particle is supported like the above-mentioned with the heat-resistant base material which suited chemically. It is desirable to use an alumina as such a heat-resistant base material.

If the fibril manufactured by the approach of this invention grows, it will be graphitized to altitude. Although each graphite layer wound around the surroundings of the major axis of fiber the wire gauze which has the mesh of a hexagon like wooden age, it is arranged in the said alignment like. Usually, although a hollow nucleus with a diameter of several nanometers exists, partially or on the whole, this nucleus may be filled with the carbon arranged more at irregularity. Each nuclear surrounding carbon layer may be prolonged covering the distance of hundreds of nanometers. As for spacing between adjacent layers, it is more common than spacing which can measure by high resolution electron microscope inspection, and is observed about a single crystal graphite, i.e., about 0.339-0.348 nanometers, that only

mere a few is large.

Thus, the method of measuring the physical property of small fibril directly does not exist. However, the rigidity of the complex containing such fibrils is presumed from the Young's modulus measured about the fully graphitized larger carbon.

The composite material of this invention contains the carbon fibril like the above-mentioned in a matrix, and functions as complex, for example, a structural material. The matrix of such a composite material consists of a pyrolysis, non-pyrolytic carbon or an organic polymer, for example, a polyamide, polyester, a polyether, polyimide, polyphenylene, polysulfone, polyurethane, or an epoxy resin. An elastomer, thermoplastics, and a thermosetting ingredient are mentioned as a desirable example.

The matrix of the composite material of this invention may be for example, a ceramic ingredient or a polymer inorganic oxide like glass again. As a desirable example, sheet glass and other pressed glass, silicate ceramics and other heat-resistant ceramics, for example, an aluminum oxide, silicon carbide, silicon nitride, and boron nitride are mentioned. The matrix of the composite material of this invention may be a metal further. As a suitable metal, mixture is mentioned to aluminum, magnesium, lead, copper, a tungsten, titanium, niobium, hafnium vanadium, and these alloy lists.

The matrix of the composite material of this invention may be adhesives again.

It is made to distribute in a matrix, or orientation of the carbon fibril of this invention is carried out in a matrix by electric field, a suitable shear operation, or combing, it is \*\*\*\*\*(ed) in a matrix by immersion, or may be poured in into a matrix using a spray gun.

Carbon fibril can also be manufactured on that spot in the porous matrix like a ceramic ingredient again. As one example, manufacture on such the spot distributes a catalyst in a ceramic matrix, and consists of growing fibril according to an operation of a catalyst in a matrix by letting a carbon content gas compound pass to said porous ceramic matrix.

Hereafter, an example is given and this invention is explained more to a detail.

Please understand that these examples are for clarifying this invention more, and do not \*\*\*\*\* this invention of a publication rather to a claim.

Example ingredient Each of :benzene (for reagents) with which marketing can carry out thing use of the following ingredient used in the following examples, Fe(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>.9H<sub>2</sub>O (Baker Analyzed Crystal), FeSO<sub>4</sub>.7H<sub>2</sub>O (Baker Analyzed Granular), and KNO<sub>3</sub> (Baker Analyzed Crystal) and NaHCO<sub>3</sub> (Baker Analyzed Crystal) may come to hand from J.T.Baker Chemical Company, Phillipsburg, and New Jersey. CO (C. P.Grade), hydrogen (H<sub>2</sub>), and an argon (Ar) may come to hand from Air Products and Cemicals, Inc., Allentown, and Pennsylvania. KOH (C. P.Pellets) may come to hand from Mallinckrodt Inc., Lodi, and New Jersey. The water used in the following examples carried out deionization processing. A Vycor glass tube may come to hand from Corning Glass Works, Corning, and New York. A ceramic combustion boat may come to hand from Coors Porcelain Go. and Golden Colorado. A ferrous oxalate crystal (dehydration ferrous oxalate (11) 99.999%) may come to hand from Aldrich Chemical Company, Inc., Milwaukee, and Wisconsin. A starch solution (Corn Products starch 3005) may come to hand from CPU International Inc., Englewood Cliffs, and New Jersey. The bisphenol A jig RIJIRU ether (DGEBA) (Araldite 6005) may come to hand from CibaGeigy Corp., Ardsley, and New York.

Davison SMR-37-1534 SRA aluminas are the average microcrystal size of 15A, the average condensation size of 0.2 microns, and alpha-boehmite of 15 microns of mean diameters.

Degussa Aluminum Oxid C is gamma-alumina of surface area 100m<sup>2</sup>/g, the mean particle diameter of 200A, and appearance bulk density 60 g/L.

Cabot Sterling R V-9348 carbon powder is the furnace black of 99.5% [ of the minimum carbon contents ], and surface area 25m<sup>2</sup>/g, 750A of mean diameters, and apparent-density 161 b/ft<sup>3</sup>.

Analysis The electron microscope photograph was altogether acquired using Zeiss EM-10 electron microscope.

The manufacture example 1 of a catalyst: Manufacture of a catalyst 1 According to the approach of Sugimoto of a publication, and Matijevic, magnetite dispersion liquid were prepared to J.Colloid & Interfacial Sci.74:227 (1980). As a result of the electron microscopy, the range of particle size was 175-400A, and 260A was an almost average value ( Figs. 1 and 2 ).

Example 2: Manufacture of a catalyst 2 10g Davison SMR-37-1534 SRA alumina powder was put in into the 4 uncia wide mouth glass jar to which the magnetic rabble was attached. 0.81M Fe<sub>3</sub> in H<sub>2</sub>O (NO<sub>3</sub>) was dropped at said

agitated powder to the initial damp or wet condition. Initial complements were 4.1mL(s).

Example 3: Manufacture of a catalyst 3 It heated until it dried on the hot plate, agitating some lubrication powder obtained in the example 2 within said jar. Temperature was maintained to temperature lower than the temperature which NOx generates.

Example 4: Manufacture of a catalyst 4 Calcining of some Davison SMR-37-1534 SRA alumina powder was carried out for 90 minutes at 900 degrees C among the airstream in Vycor tubing. 1.9977g aluminum 2O3 which carried out calcining was put in in the 4 uncia wide mouth jar with a magnetic rabble. The water solution of 0.81M Fe (NO3)3 was dropped at this to the initial damp or wet condition, agitating. Initial complements were 0.6mL(s). It was made to dry, agitating this lubrication powder on a hot plate.

Example 5: Manufacture of a catalyst 5 Weighing capacity supply of 0.44g Degisa Aluminium Oxit C (fumigation aluminum 2O3) was carried out into 4 inches blood serum polymerization tubing with a lid (cappable). This tubing was covered, and after carrying out argon spraying (argon sparged), 0.5M KOH of 1mL, 2.0M KNO3 of 1mL, and the deionized water that 6mL(s) filtered beforehand were poured in. This mixture was covered over argon spraying for 5 minutes, and, subsequently 0.101M FeSO4 of 2.0mL(s) was poured in. Argon spraying processing of this mixture was carried out for 1 minute. This tubing has been arranged in a 90-degree C oil bath, and argon spraying was continued for 5 minutes. Spraying was suspended and quiescence aging was started. (Control of water bath temperature is imperfect and temperature rose at 105 degrees C.) This bath was cooled at 90 degrees C. Sum total maturing time was 2 hours. When said system was left, it separated into white settling and a transparent supernatant. The supernatant was removed by the decantation, having applied this to centrifugal separation, and it was made to re-suspend in the deionized water which filtered settling beforehand. This actuation was repeated twice [ further ]. pH of the last supernatant was about 8.5. Water was removed by the decantation, and the argon was sprayed on settling, and it was made half-dryness, and was made to re-suspend in ethanol.

Example 6: Manufacture of a catalyst 6 Calcining of some Davison SMR-37-1534 SRA alumina powder was carried out at 900 degrees C among the airstream in Vycor tubing for 2 hours. 1g of products has been arranged in 4 inch polymerization tubing with a lid, and 1.6M Fe(NO3)3 solution of completely sufficient amount for that of a wrap was added for the alumina. Tubing was covered, and it exhausted until foaming stopped. Gas drainage was performed and filtration with an M glass sintered filter removed the superfluous liquid. the obtained lubrication -- calcining of the cake was carried out at 500 degrees C among the airstream in a ceramic boat for 1 hour.

example 7: -- manufacture of a catalyst 7 the inside of a centrifugal separation container -- 6.06g Fe(NO3)3.9H2O -- 50mL(s) -- it dissolved into filtration deionization H2O beforehand. 2.52g NaHCO3 was added to this solution. When foaming stopped, argon spraying processing of said solution was carried out for 5 minutes. 2Oproduct Fe3 sol was a transparent solution.

Calcining of some Cabot Sterling R V-9348 carbon powder was carried out at 1100 degrees C among the argon style within the Vycor boat in mullite tubing for 1 hour. This was cooled to the room temperature under the argon ambient atmosphere. The carbon of sufficient amount to form about 0.25 inches layer in 4 inches polymerization tubing has been arranged. Exhaust air processing of this tubing was carried out, and 2OFe3 solution of 2mL was added. Gas drainage of the helicocone to which foaming stopped was carried out, and this suspension was filtered by the M glass sintering funnel. The obtained cake was dried with air and it heated at 500 degrees C among the argon style in Vycor tubing for 1 hour.

Example 8: Preparation of a catalyst 8 The 0.4876g Cabot Sterling R V-9348 carbon powder which carried out calcining was put in and exhausted in 4 inch polymerization tubing, and 2.0ml Fe (NO3) solution of 0.81M was added. After termination of foaming, aeration was carried out to tubing and the cake was air-dried.

Example 9: Preparation of a catalyst 9 (for [ for infrared radiation ] KBR disk manufacture) GabotSterling R V-9348 powder was compressed with the stainless steel die, and the pellet was manufactured. The 0.12g pellet was put into 4 inch polymerization tubing, and was exhausted, and 2OFe3 0.05ml sol (it prepares like an example 7) prepared newly was added. Aeration was carried out to tubing and the solid-state was air-dried.

Example 10: Preparation of a catalyst 10 Davison SMR-37 -1534 0.23g alumina which carried out calcining for 2 hours was put in and exhausted at 900 degrees C in air in 4 inch polymerization tubing, and 2OFe3 2.0ml sol (it prepares like an example 7) prepared newly was added. Aeration was carried out to tubing and the solid-state was carried out the \*\* exception with the M glass sintering filter. The cake was air-dried.

Fibril composition trial examples 11-33 Examples 11-33 explain a fibril composition trial. The conditions of an

experiment and a result are summarized in Table I. Ar in which a fibril precursor is benzene of the gestalt of the hydrogen:benzene mixture of a volume ratio 9:1 [ about ], and, as for H<sub>2</sub> and Ar, H<sub>2</sub> passes a quantity of gas flow along 20-degree-C benzene of 100 ml/min, Ar/C six H<sub>6</sub>, or H<sub>2</sub>/C six H<sub>6</sub> by 300 ml/min, as for 300 ml/min and CO of CO/H<sub>2</sub> if there is no comment by the way, or H<sub>2</sub> is 300 ml/min (Ar, or H<sub>2</sub> / C<sub>6</sub> H<sub>6</sub> volume-ratio glow 9:1). Air and hydrogen are always separated by carrying out short-time scavenging air of the reactor with an argon (a brief argon purge). Since any trial is the same, an experiment procedure is explained to a detail about examples 11, 15, and 28.

(a) Example 11 Ultrasonic distribution was carried out at water and the catalyst prepared by the approach of an example 1 was moved to the ceramic board. The boat was placed in the center of 1 inch Vycor (trademark) tubing in the electric furnace of a room temperature, and the catalyst of a room temperature was heated at 500 degrees C in [ argon flowing-down ] 15 minutes. It is this temperature and the gas mixture object was changed into hydrogen:benzene (9:1) mixture. This constituent was introduced into the reactor for 60 minutes.

The stop and the argon permuted the hydrocarbon style and the reactor was cooled radiationally to the room temperature. A boat is picked out from tubing and carbon was scratched to some extent from the boat. Ultrasonic distribution of this carbon was carried out at ethanol, and the sample of 10microl was observed with the electron microscope. According to the electron microscope photograph, almost all the iron grain child was enclosed with the carbon sheath of 50-150 (on-GUSUTOROMUMU) ( Fig. 3 ).

(b) Example 15 The ceramic board was made to distribute the catalyst prepared by the approach of an example 2. The board was put on the interior of 1 inch Vycor (trademark) tubing in the same electric furnace as what was used in the example 11, and the temperature of a furnace was heated at 500 degrees C in 60 minutes after a room temperature under air. Short-time scavenging air of the reactor was carried out with the argon. Next, temperature was raised from 500 degrees C to 900 degrees C in [ bottom of hydrogen ] 15 minutes, and it maintained for 60 minutes at 900 degrees C by hydrogen flowing down.

Next, the gas stream was changed to benzene saturation hydrogen, and it maintained for 180 minutes at 900 degrees C. The sample was prepared in the procedure of an example 11 after radiationnal cooling to the room temperature under the argon, and it observed with the electron microscope. The electron micrograph showed much fibrils of diameters 100-450 (angstrom) ( Fig. 4 ).

(c) Example 28 The ceramic board was made to distribute the catalyst prepared in the example 3. The board was put on the interior of 1 inch mullite tubing in the same electric furnace as what was used in the example 11. 500 degrees C was raised in 15 minutes after a room temperature, and the temperature of a furnace was maintained for 60 minutes at 500 degrees C under air. Short-time scavenging air of the reactor was carried out with the argon. Next, temperature was raised at 900 degrees C in 500 degrees C to 20 minutes under hydrogen, and 900 degrees C was maintained for 60 minutes by hydrogen flowing down. Next, temperature was raised at 1100 degrees C in 20 more minutes, maintaining the same hydrogen style.

Next, the gas stream was changed to benzene saturation hydrogen, and it maintained for 5 minutes at 1100 degrees C. The sample was prepared in the procedure of an example 11 after cooling radiationally to a room temperature under the argon, and it observed with the electron microscope. The electron micrograph showed the fibril of diameters 30-300 (angstrom) ( Fig. 5 ).

表 I : フィブリル合成試験

実施例No.	成長温度(°C)	触媒No.	成長時間(min)	予処理条件	フィブリル
					有無
11	500	1	60	25–500°Cに15min(Ar)	無
12	750	1 <sup>1</sup>	420	23–750°Cに40min(Ar)	無
13	800	3	15	22–500°Cに15min(空気) 500°Cで60min(空気) 500–900°Cに15min(H <sub>2</sub> ) 900°Cで60min(H <sub>2</sub> ) 900–800°Cに11min(H <sub>2</sub> )	無
14	900	1 <sup>2</sup>	180	26–350°Cに20min(H <sub>2</sub> ) 350°Cで15min(H <sub>2</sub> ) 350–400°Cに10min(CO/H <sub>2</sub> )	有

実施例No	成長温度(℃)	触媒No	成長時間(min)	予処理条件	フィブリル
					有無
15	900	2	180	400℃で210min(CO <sub>2</sub> /H <sub>2</sub> ) 400-900℃に26min(Ar) 500℃で60min(空気) 500-900℃に15min(H <sub>2</sub> ) 900℃で60min(H <sub>2</sub> )	有
16	900	4	180	24-900℃に35min(Ar) 900℃で60min(H <sub>2</sub> )	有
17	900	3	15	80-500℃に15min(空気) 500℃で60min(空気) 500-900℃に15min(H <sub>2</sub> ) 900℃で60min(H <sub>2</sub> )	無
18	900	3	60	22-500℃に15min(空気) 500℃で60min(空気) 500-750℃に10min(H <sub>2</sub> ) 750℃で70min(H <sub>2</sub> ) 750-500℃に15min(H <sub>2</sub> ) 500℃で60min(Ar/C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>6</sub> ) 500℃で90min(H <sub>2</sub> ) 500-900℃に20min(H <sub>2</sub> )	無
19	900	9	60	90-900℃に30min(H <sub>2</sub> ) 900℃で60min(H <sub>2</sub> ) 900℃で25min(Ar)	無
20	900	1	60	26-900℃に25min(Ar)	無
21	900	1	5	220-900℃に20min(Ar)	無
22	1000	1	5	252-1000℃に30min(Ar)	無
23	1000	1	120	31-1000℃に85min(H <sub>2</sub> /C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>6</sub> )	無
24	1100	5	5	24-500℃に15min(Ar) 500-900℃に15min(H <sub>2</sub> ) 900℃で60min(H <sub>2</sub> ) 900-1100℃に15min(H <sub>2</sub> )	無
25	1100	10	1	24-500℃に55min(空気) 500℃で60min(空気) 500-1100℃に30min(H <sub>2</sub> ) 1100℃で30min(H <sub>2</sub> )	無
26	1100	9	1	140-500℃に10min(Ar) 500℃で60min(Ar) 500-1100℃に26min(H <sub>2</sub> ) 1100℃で60min(H <sub>2</sub> )	無
27 <sup>3</sup>	1100	5	5	25-500℃に20min(Ar) 500-900℃に20min(H <sub>2</sub> ) 900℃で60min(H <sub>2</sub> ) 900-1100℃に15min(H <sub>2</sub> )	無
28	1100	3	5	25-500℃に15min(空気) 500℃で60min(空気) 500-900℃に20min(H <sub>2</sub> ) 900℃で60min(H <sub>2</sub> ) 900-1100℃に20min(H <sub>2</sub> )	有

実施例No	成長温度(°C)	触媒No	成長時間(min)	予処理条件	フィブリル
					有無
29	1100	3	1	85–500°Cに10min(空気) 500°Cで60min(空気) 500–900°Cに20min(H <sub>2</sub> ) 900°Cで60min(H <sub>2</sub> ) 900–1100°Cに10min(H <sub>2</sub> )	有
30	1100	6	5	42–500°Cに15min(Ar) 500–900°Cに15min(H <sub>2</sub> ) 900°Cで60min(H <sub>2</sub> ) 900–1100°Cに15min(H <sub>2</sub> )	有
31	1100	3	5	26–500°Cに20min(空気) 500°Cで60min(空気) 500–750°Cに10min(H <sub>2</sub> ) 750°Cで60min(H <sub>2</sub> ) 750°C–500°Cに10min(H <sub>2</sub> ) 500°Cで60min(Ar/C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>6</sub> ) 500°Cで90min(H <sub>2</sub> ) 500–1100°Cに30min(Ar)	有
32	1150	8	1	98–500°Cに20min(Ar) 500°Cで60min(Ar) 500–750°Cに10min(H <sub>2</sub> ) 750°Cで30min(H <sub>2</sub> ) 750–1150°Cに20min(Ar) 1150°Cで15min(Ar)	無
33	1150	7	1	30–1150°Cに45min(H <sub>2</sub> ) 1150°Cで15min(H <sub>2</sub> )	無

表 I の注:

1. 触媒1を、H<sub>2</sub>下10分間で27°Cから350°Cに加熱し、CO/H<sub>2</sub>下30分間で350°Cから500°Cに加熱し、CO/H<sub>2</sub>下500°Cに240分間維持し、使用する前に室温に冷却した。
2. 触媒1を炭素繊維に支持させた。
3. 約18:1のH<sub>2</sub>:C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub>を供給した。

Example 34: Manufacture of an enclosure iron catalyst The 20mg ferrous oxalate crystal was applied to the ceramic combustion boat, and it processed at 400 degrees C by Ar:C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>2</sub> of a volume ratio 9:1 for 1 hour. The homogeneity dispersion liquid of the metal iron grain child in a carbon content polymer or an iron content particle were obtained.

Example 35: Manufacture of an iron-oxide particle 2 hours was required and it heated at 350 degrees C slowly so that a rapid temperature rise and particle melting might not produce the homogeneity dispersion liquid of the iron content particle prepared in the example 34 in flow air. The carbon content compound was removed by combustion and the powder iron oxide of 30-100 (angstrom) was obtained.

Example 36: Manufacture of an iron grain child The iron grain child of range 30-100 (angstrom) is obtained whenever [ grain / which returns the iron-oxide particle prepared in the example 35 by H<sub>2</sub> ].

Example 37: Manufacture of the fibril which used the ferrous-oxide catalyst The ferrous-oxide particle prepared in the example 35 is heated at 1100 degrees C in a flow argon, and it processes for 15 minutes at 1100 degrees C by pure CO. Next, CO style is stopped, an argon permutes and a reactor is cooled to a room temperature. Scratch from a ceramic board, ethanol is made to carry out ultrasonic distribution, and the carbon of a certain amount is observed with an electron microscope. The carbon fibril of the range of 30-100 (angstrom) is obtained.

Example 38: Distribution of the catalyst on fibril The carbon fibril prepared in the example 37 was scratched, it moved on the sintered glass filter funnel, and humidity was carried out with 2% starch solution prepared newly. While it is moist, fibril is processed with Fe(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub> solution of 0.81M. An excessive liquid is removed and one evening of fibrils is air-dried at a room temperature.

Example 39: Manufacture of branching-like fibril The fibril prepared in the example 38 is moved to a ceramic board as little \*\*\*\*\* , and it puts into 1 inch alumina tubing in an electric furnace. Temperature is raised at 1100 degrees C, scavenging tubing with an argon. A carbon monoxide is introduced for 15 minutes. CO style is stopped, an argon permutes and a reactor is cooled.

The carbon of a certain amount is scratched from a ceramic board, and EТАHORU is made to carry out ultrasonic distribution. If a sample is observed with an electron microscope, the new carbon fibril of the range of diameters 50-300 (angstrom) will be seen.

Example 40: Continuation manufacture of the carbon fibril by reuse of a precursor CO style which consists of Reuse CO and Supply CO may be supplied to a circulation reactor with the catalyst prepared in the example 38. circulation -- a column is lined with brick and are the diameter of about 0.30m, and the overall height of 20m ( Fig. 6 ).

The interflow of Reuse CO and Supply CO is introduced from the crowning of a column, flows down the inside of a ceramic strip heater, and is heated by 1100 degrees C. A catalyst is supplied in the style of CO with a stellate feeder. The die length of a zone of the gas stream which passes through a reaction zone is about 10m in a second in 0.16m /. Low-temperature (100 degrees C) gas is injected, and a reaction is stopped. The obtained fibrils are collected to a porosity ceramic filter, and waste gas is repressed in about 1.3 atmospheric pressures. In order to stop the balance of the strange impurity formed with the reactor, and the strange impurity contained in Supply CO, small quantity is removed from waste gas. Before adding Supply CO, it lets \*\* pass to the KOH floor (diameter [ of 0.5m ] x die length of 2m). Next, by dividing into two, this \*\* is bypassed to a heat exchanger in 9g/second, and carries out recycling to a reactor in the remaining 3g/second.

A system is suspended 3 hours after, it cools and a ceramic filter is taken out. The mat-like carbon fibril tangling in a filter was obtained. fibril -- scraping from a filter -- composite material is formed using this.

Example 41: Manufacture of composite material The epoxy resin system which consists of DGEBA of the 100 weight sections, the DDS curing agent of 36 weight sections, and the BF3MEA accelerator of the 0.5 weight sections is used, humidity of the mat prepared in the example 40 is carried out, and the obtained object (mass) is dried one evening at a room temperature. 1 inch square of ten samples are judged from a desiccation mat, and it puts into a heating die. It compresses between 3-hour heat at 100 degrees C, and composite material (composite) is formed. Composite material is picked out from a disk and it dries at 24 hours and 175 degrees C by 120 degrees C for 4 hours.

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[Translation done.]

**\* NOTICES \***

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damages caused by the use of this translation.**

1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
2. \*\*\*\* shows the word which can not be translated.
3. In the drawings, any words are not translated.

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**DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS**

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**[Brief Description of the Drawings]**

Fig. 1 is an explanatory view showing the distributed condition of the catalyst particle which consists of Fe 3O4.  
Fig. 2 is an explanatory view showing the distributed condition of the catalyst particle which consists of Fe 3O4.  
Fig. 3 is an explanatory view showing the catalyst particle enclosed into the 50-150A carbon jacket.  
Fig. 4 is an explanatory view showing the fibril of a large number with a diameter of 100-450A with a catalyst base material and reaction residue.  
Fig. 5 is an explanatory view showing fibril with a diameter of about 250A with a catalyst base material and reaction residue.  
Fig. 6 is a simple explanatory view showing the continuation production process of carbon fibril.

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[Translation done.]

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DRAWINGS

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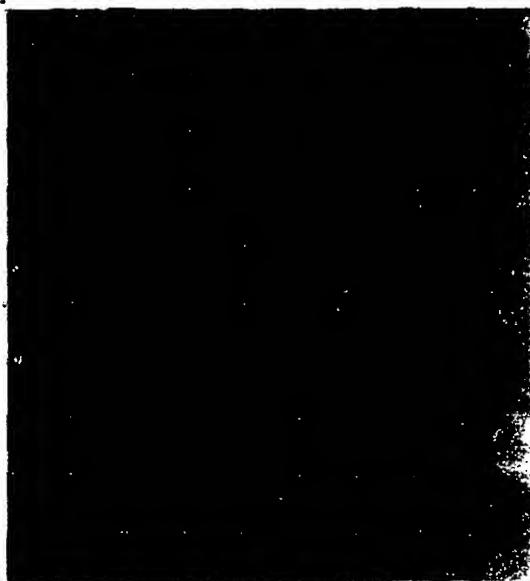
[ Fig. 1 ]



Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>                    38000x

1 μm

[ Fig. 2 ]

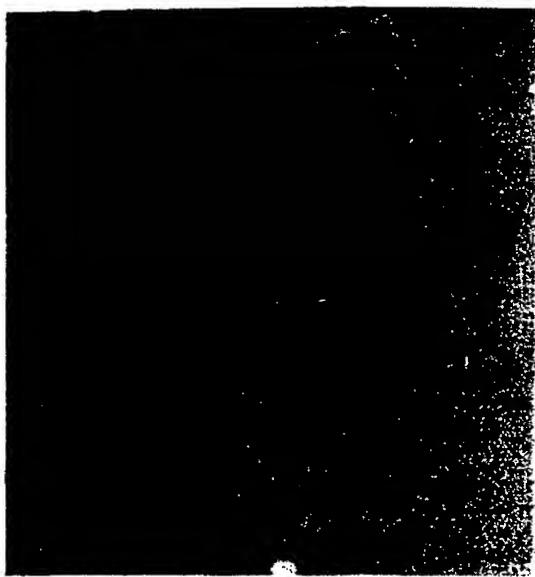


Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>      1 μm      47000x

[ Fig. 3 ]

47100x

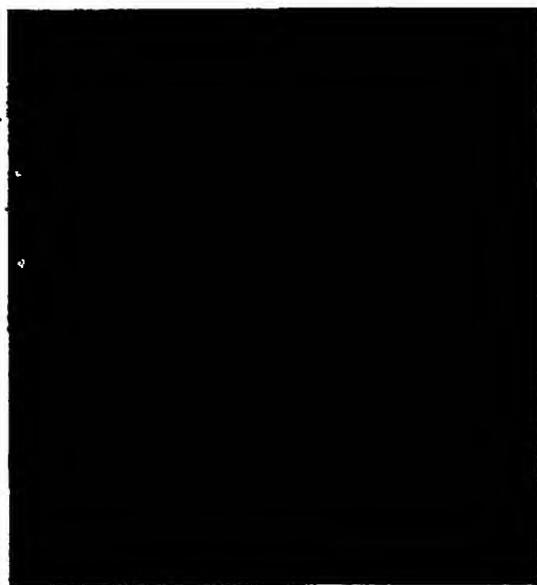
0.5 μm



[ Fig. 4 ]

1  $\mu$ 

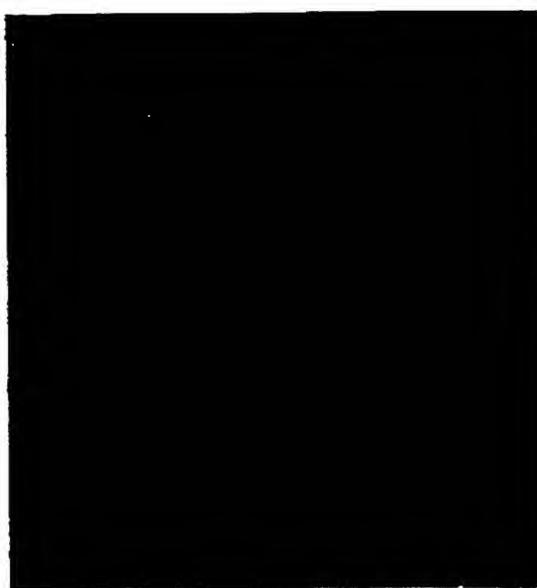
6200x



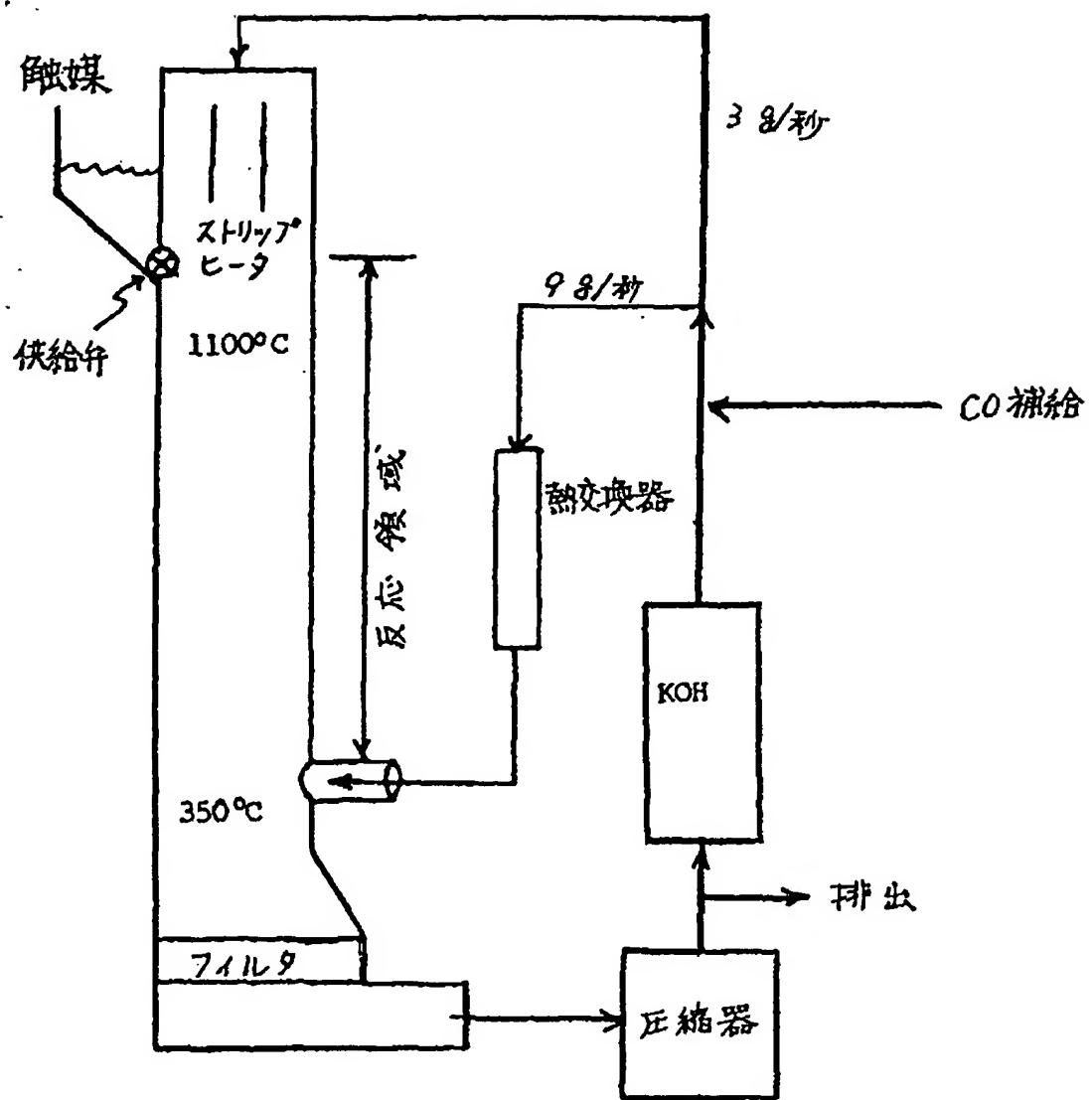
[ Fig. 5 ]

0.5  $\mu$ 

37800x



[ Fig. 6 ]



[Translation done.]



(2)

特公平8-26164

4

ストのかかる通常の黒鉛化温度（約2900°C）を必要とせずに、廉価で入手の簡単な炭素前駆物質から触媒生長する炭素フィブリルを含む複合材料に係わる。

#### 発明の背景

微細で強化した複合材料は、その機械的生産、特に強さ、剛性及び韌性が個々の成分又は他の非複合材料よりも優れているため、益々重要になっている。炭素微細からなる複合体は単位重量当たりの強さ及び剛性が優れています。宇宙航空及びスポーツ用品分野で急速に使用され始めた。しかしながら、この種の材料は强度が高いため用途もまだ限定されている。

現在、炭素微細は、前駆物質たる有機ポリマー、特にセルロース又はポリアクリロニトリルの連続フィラメントを注意深く維持した引張り力の下で調節熱分解にかけることによって製造されている。前記引張り力の維持は、最終フィラメント中で炭素原子の異方性シートを適切に配向せしめるのに必要とされる。この種の微細が高価である原因は、予形成有機微細の値段、炭化過程での重量損失、高価な装置による低速度の炭化、及び連続フィラメントの破断を回避するために必要な細心の扱い等にある。

前駆物質フィラメントの値段及び重量損失を低下させるべく、炭化水素ビッチ微細を紡糸し且つ炭化する方法が熱心に開発されてきた。現在までのところ、最終製品において炭素原子シートを正しく配向するのに必要なビッチの予処理、紡糸条件及び後処理には、先に述べた有機ポリマーを用いる方法と同じくらい高いコストがかかる。これらのいずれの方法でも、高度の配向を達成しそれによって最適の性質を得るためにには連続フィラメントを使用しなければならない。微細の直径には実質的に下限がある、その値は最低6~8μmであり、これより小さくすると紡糸及び後処理における微細の破断が過度になる。

これらの方法とは全く異なる炭素微細の製法として、種々の炭素含有ガス、例えばCO/H<sub>2</sub>、炭化水素及びアセトンを金属表面で触媒分解することにより炭素フィラメントを形成するものがある。これらのフィラメントは様々な形態（例えば直線状、捩れ状、螺旋状、分枝状）及び直径（例えば数十オングストロームから数十ミクロンまでの範囲）で存在する。通常は、しばしば他の非フィラメント炭素と混ざり合って、複数のフィラメント形態が混在した状態が得られる（Baker及びHarris, Chemistry and Physics of Carbon, Vol. 14, 1978参照）。最初に形成された炭素フィラメントは組織化が不十分な熱分解炭素（thermal carbon）でしばしば被覆される。補強用途に必要な大きな強さ及びモジュラスを付与するのは、c軸が微細の軸線と直交するように配向された比較的大きい黒鉛領域を有し且つ熱分解炭素による被覆を少ししか又は全くもたない比較的直線的なフィラメントだけである。

フィラメント炭素の形成に触れた報告の大部分では、形成された特定フィラメントに関する詳細な説明がないため、そのフィラメントが補強用途に適しているか否かを知ることが不可能である。例えば、Baker他は米国特許第1,499,930号（1977）で、アセチレン又はシオレフインが触媒粒子の存在下675~775°Cで分解する時に炭素フィラメントが形成されることを開示している。しかしながら、これらのフィラメントの構造については何の記載もない。欧州特許第56,004号（1982）では、Tates及びBakerがFeの基質上での炭素フィラメントの形成を開示しているが、ここでも形成された炭素フィラメントの構造については説明がない。Bennett他はUnited Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority Report AERE-R7407で、アセトンの触媒分解によるフィラメント炭素の形成を開示しているが、この場合も形態の説明がなく、従って形成された炭素が補強用途に適するか否かは不明である。

数グループの研究者によって、炭化水素の触媒分解による直線炭素フィラメントの形成も開示された。Oberlin, Endo及びKoyamaはCarbon 14:133 (1976) で、ベンゼンのような芳香族炭化水素が金属触媒粒子の存在下約1100°Cの温度で炭素繊維に変換されることを報告している。この炭素フィラメントは触媒粒子の直径とほぼ同じ直徑の規則的に配置された黒鉛核を含み、この核がより不規則な熱分解炭素によって包囲されている。最終フィラメントの直径は0.1~80ミクロンである。前記研究者等は、黒鉛核が触媒の存在下で急速に生長し、その後該核の上に熱分解炭素がデポジットすると推測しているが、これら2つのプロセスは「統計的に共存する（statistically concomitant）ため」分解することはできないと述べている。Journal of Crystal Growth 32:335 (1975) 参照。熱分解炭素で被覆された元の微細は強さ及び剛性が小さく、複合体の強化用充填材としては使用できない。フィラメント全体を規則性の高い黒鉛炭素に変換するためには、更に2500~3000°Cの高温熱処理が必要である。この方法は、予形成した有機微細を引張り力下で難しい且つ高コストの熱分解にかける方法よりも改善されているかもしれないが、微細の生長及び高温黒鉛化処理という2つのステップを含むプロセスが必要であるという欠点を有する。更に、前記研究者等は計画的触媒製造については何も触れておらず、触媒粒子は不定であると思われる。その後の研究では、触媒粒子の製造が探求されているが、この場合も触媒核の生長と熱分解炭素のデポジットという2つのプロセスは分離されていない。Extended Abstracts, 16th Biennial Conference on Carbon: 523 (1983) 参照。

Tibbetsは、304タイプステンレス鋼管内で950~1075°Cの温度で天然ガスを熱分解することによって直線炭素繊維を製造する方法を開示している。Appl. Phys. Lett. 42 (8): 666 (1983) 参照。この微細は、Koyama及びEndoによって観察されたものと類似の2つの段階、即ち触

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媒の作用で先ず微細の長さが伸び、次いで炭素の熱分解デボシットによって厚みが増加するという段階を経て生長すると述べられている。

Tribettsは、これらの段階が「互いに重なり合い（overlapping）」、熱分解によってデボシットした炭素をもたないフィラメントを生長させることはできないと述べている。Tribettsの方法はまた、少なくとも2つの理由から工業的使用には向きである。第1の理由は、繊維生長がステンレス鋼管の低速炭化（通常は10時間かかる）の後でしか開始されないため、全体的繊維製造率が低いという点にある。第2の理由は、前記反応管が繊維形成過程で消費されるため、工業化スケールアップが難しくコスト高になるという点にある。

意外なことに、ここに至って、炭化水素前駆物質は触媒と接触させることにより、熱分解でデボシットした熱分解炭素を実質的に含まない炭素フィラメントに変換することが可能であり、従って先行技術でフィラメントの長さ伸長段階と「重なり合い」且つ「共在する」と述べられている厚み増加段階を回避できることが判明した。この可能性によって、マトリクスの強化、表面積の極めて大きい高極材料の製造及び電離放射線からの物体の防護に使用できる強さの大きいフィブリルを直接形成することができるようになった。

#### 発明の概要

本発明の複合材料は、本質的に円柱形の、直徑が実質的に一定で約3.5～約20ナノメートル、例えば約7～25ナノメートルであり、長さが直徑の約5倍より大きくて直徑の約100倍より小さく、規則的に配置された炭素原子の本質的に連続した複数の層からなる外側領域と、これとは別個の内側コア領域とをもち、前記層の各々と前記コアとがフィブリルの円柱軸の周りにはほぼ同心的に配置されており、前記規則的に配列した炭素原子の各層は、C軸がフィブリルの円柱軸に実質的に直交している黒鉛質からなる炭素フィルブリルをマトリクス中に含むことを特徴とする。フィブリルは、全体が熱分解炭素で実質的に被覆されていない。

フィブリルの内側コアは中空であるが、又は炭素原子で充たされ得る。これらの炭素原子は、黒鉛的性質をもつ前記外側領域の規則的炭素原子より不規則である。

本発明のフィブリルは、直徑が実質的に一定で約3.5～約20ナノメートルであり、長さが直徑の約100倍より大きく、規則的に配置された炭素原子の本質的に連続した複数の層からなる外側領域と、これとは別個の内側コア領域とを含み、前記層の各々と前記核とがフィブリルの円柱軸の周りにはほぼ同心的に配置されることを特徴とする本質的に円柱形の炭素フィブリルを、目的炭素フィブリルが形成されるように処理することによって製造し得る。

本発明のフィブリルはまた、適当な金属含有粒子を適当な圧力で適当な時間にわたり約850°C～約1200°Cの温

度で適当な炭素含有気体化合物と接触させることによって製造することもできる。炭素含有化合物対金属含有粒子の乾燥重量ベースの比は少なくとも約100:1にする。

炭素フィブリルは、適当な金属含有粒子を適当な炭素含有気体化合物と約850°C～約1200°Cの温度で適当な圧力下で適当な時間だけ連続的に接触させ、形成されたフィブリルを回収することによって、連続的に製造することもできる。この方法で製造されたフィブリルは、金属含有粒子と共に回収するか又は金属含有粒子から分離した後で回収するようにし得る。前記連続的接触処理は、炭素含有気体化合物を金属含有粒子の入った反応領域内に連続的に導入し且つこの反応領域から前記炭素含有気体化合物を連続的に排出させるか、又は金属含有粒子を所定量の炭素含有気体化合物の入った反応領域内に連続的に導入し且つ前記金属含有粒子を前記反応領域から連続的に排出するか、又は金属含有粒子及び炭素含有気体化合物の両方を反応領域内に連続的に導入し且つこれら物質を両方共前記反応領域から連続的に排出させることによって実施し得る。

炭素フィブリルを連続的に製造する前記方法では、排出した炭素含有気体化合物又は排出した金属含有粒子を処理して望ましくない物質、例えば不純物又は反応副産物を除去し、次いで反応領域に再導入してもよい。

また、金属含有粒子に付着しているブリルを連続的に回収し、綿糸用の金属含有粒子と共に分散し、その後再導入して炭素含有気体化合物に連続的に接触させるようすることも考えられる。

金属含有粒子と炭素含有化合物との接触処理は、炭素と反応して気体生成物を発生させ得る化合物、例えばCO<sub>2</sub>、H<sub>2</sub>又はH<sub>2</sub>Oの存在下で実施し得る。

適切な炭素含有化合物としては、ベンゼン、トルエン、キシレン、クエン、エチルベンゼン、ナフタレン、フェナントレン、アントラセン又はこれらの混合物のごとき芳香族炭化水素；メタン、エタン、プロパン、エチレン、プロピレンもしくはアセチレン又はこれらの混合物のごとき非芳香族炭化水素；ホルムアルデヒド、アセトアルデヒド、アセトン、メタノールもしくはエタノール又はこれらの混合物のごとき酸素含有炭化水素；一酸化炭素が挙げられる。

適切な金属含有粒子としては、約1200°C未満の温度で熱分解し得る金属塩から誘導された粒子を含む直徑約3.5～約20ナノメートルのコバルト含有粒子、ニッケル含有粒子又は銅含有粒子が挙げられる。

これらの粒子は、化学的に適合した耐熱性支持体、例えばアルミニウム支持体；炭素繊維、炭素フィブリルもしくは炭素プレートを含む炭素支持体；又はケイ酸アルミニウム含むケイ酸塩支持体などで支持されてもよい。

これらの適切な金属含有粒子は、炭素或いは例えばカーバイド又はポリスチレン及び鐵粉を含む有機ポリマーのような炭素含有化合物の中に封入し得る。

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一実施例では、金属含有粒子の表面を例えば電磁放熱線により約850°C～約1800°Cの温度に別個に加熱して、粒子の温度が炭素含有気体化合物の温度より高くなるようとする。

一特定具体例として、金属含有粒子は炭素含有化合物と約10秒～約30分にわたり約1/10atm～約10atmの圧力で接触させる。この具体例では、金属含有粒子が鉄含有粒子、炭素含有気体化合物が一酸化炭素、反応温度が900°C～1150°Cである。接触処理は気体水素の存在下で実施してもよい。また、鉄含有粒子はショウ酸鉄から誘導した粒子であってよく、化学的に適合した耐熱性支持体、例えば炭素支持体で支持し得る。

本発明のフィブリルは、例えば有機ポリマー、無機ポリマー、金属、接着剤又はセラミック材料をマトリクスとする複合体に使用し得る。これらのフィブリルはアトリクス中に分散させるか、マトリクス中に分散したフィブリルトウの形状に配向するか、又は互いに絡み合わせてマトリクス中に配置されたフィブリルマットを形成するようにしてよい。

#### 発明の具体的な説明

本発明では本質的に円柱状の炭素フィブリルをマトリクス中に含有する。このフィブリルは直徑がほぼ一定で3.5～約70ナノメートルであり、長さが直徑の約5倍より大きくて約100倍より小さく、規則的に配置された炭素原子の複数の層からなる外側領域と、これとは別個の内側コア領域とを含み、前記層の各々とコアとがフィブリルの円柱軸の周りに同心的に配置されており、前記規則的に配置した炭素原子の各層は、C軸がフィブリルの円柱軸に実質的に直交している黒鉛質からなることを特徴とする。フィブリルは全体が熱分解炭素で実質的に被覆されていない。「円柱状(cylindrical)」という用語は、本明細書では広い幾何学的意味で使用される。即ち、固定直線と平行に移動し且つ曲線と交差する直線によって描かれる面を意味する。円及び梢円は円筒の曲線の2例にすぎない。

フィブリルの内側コア領域は中空であるか、又は前記外側領域の規則的炭素原子より不規則な炭素原子で充たされていることもある。本明細書では、「規則的(に配置された)炭素原子(ordered carbon atoms)とは、フィブリルの円柱軸とほぼ直交するC軸をもつ黒鉛領域を意味する。

一具体例として、フィブリルの長さはフィブリルの直徑の約20倍以上である。別の具体例として、フィブリルの直徑は約7～約25ナノメートルである。別の具体例として、内側核領域は約2ナノメートルより大きい直徑を有する。

本発明の炭素フィブリルの製造方法の1つは、直徑がほぼ一定で約3.5～約70ナノメートルであり、長さが直徑の約100倍より大きく、規則的炭素原子の複数の層からなる外側領域と、これとは別個の内側コア領域とを含

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み、前記層の各々とコアとがフィブリルの円柱軸の周りに同心的に配置されることを特徴とする第2の本質的に円柱状の個々の炭素フィブリルを処理することからなる。

本発明の炭素フィブリルの製造には種々の処理手段を使用できる。一実施例では、前記処理が前記第2の炭素フィブリルを機械的手段、例えば粉碎、微粉碎によって破碎することからなる。別の実施例では、前記処理が前記第2炭素フィブリルを流体媒体中に生じる剪断力で変化させることを含む。より特定的には、第2炭素フィブリルは液体又は半液体媒体、例えばモノマー又はマトリクスの中に含ませる。前記媒体を例えば挿出し、射出又は铸造等の工程もしくは操作にかけて、第2炭素フィブリルを本発明のフィブリルに変えるのに十分な剪断力を発生させるのである。

本発明の本質的に円柱状の個々の炭素フィブリルを製造する別の方法は、触媒即ち個々の適当な金属含有粒子を適当な時間にわたり適当な圧力下で適当な前駆物質即ち適当な炭素含有気体化合物と約850°C～約1200°Cの温度で接触させることを含む。炭素含有化合物(前駆物質)対金属含有粒子(触媒)の乾燥重量ベースの比は約100:1以上にするのが適当である。

炭素フィブリルの連続的製造方法の1つは、ばらばらの適当な金属含有粒子(触媒)を適当な圧力で適当な時間にわたり適当な炭素含有気体化合物(前駆物質)と約850°C～約1200°Cの温度で連続的に接触させ、形成されたフィブリルを回収することを含む。一実施例として、フィブリルは金属含有粒子と付着した状態で回収し得る。別の実施例として、フィブリルは前記粒子から分離した後、例えば金属粒子を10%塩酸水溶液中に抽出することによって、回収してもよい。一実施例では、前記連続的接触処理が前駆物質を触媒粒子の入った反応領域に連続的に導入し且つ前記反応領域、例えば触媒の充填ベッド又は流動ベッドを備えたフロータワー反応器から前記前駆物質を連続的に排出させることにより行われる。別の実施例では、前記接触処理が前駆物質の入った反応領域に触媒粒子を連続的に導入し且つ前記反応領域から前記触媒を連続的に排出させることにより行われる。更に別の実施例では、前記接触処理が、触媒粒子及び前駆物質を両方共反応領域に連続的に導入し且つ該反応領域、例えば連続並流又は向流フロータワーから前記粒子及び物質を排出させることにより行われる。

炭素フィブリルを連続的に製造する前記方法では、抽出された前駆物質、触媒又はその両方を処理して、望ましくない物質、例えば不純物、不活性触媒又はフィブリルの製造過程で生じた反応副産物を除去し、次いで反応領域に再導入し得る。一具体例として前駆物質が一酸化炭素の場合には、主として一酸化炭素と二酸化炭素と少量の不純物とからなる排出ガスを、該排出ガスの一部分を除去し且つ比較的純粋な量の一酸化炭素を添加すること

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とによって処理し得る。別の方法として、排出ガスは、モノエタノールアミン (MEA) のごとき適當な二酸化炭素吸収化合物でスクラビングすることにより処理することもできる。更に別の処理方法では、例えば排出ガスを炭素源の上又は中に通すことによって、排出ガス中に存在する二酸化炭素を一酸化炭素に交換する。前駆物質が気体炭化水素の場合の排出ガス処理は、フィブリル製造中に発生した水素を除去することを含み得る。排出された触媒を処理し且つ再導入する別の実施例では、活性触媒を磁気手段によって不活性触媒から分離することにより前記処理を行い得る。

炭素フィブリルを連続的に製造する別 の方法として、金属含有粒子に付着したフィブリルを連続的に回収し、精結用の金属含有粒子と共に処理し、このように処理したフィブリルを連続的炭素含有気体化合物と接触させるようにしてもよい。前記処理は実施例38で説明するように触媒をフィブリル上に分散させることを含み得る。

本発明では、反応パラメータを適切に組合せれば種々の炭素含有化合物を適切な前駆物質として使用できる。現在好ましい具体例の1つとして、前駆物質は一酸化炭素である。適切な前駆物質は炭化水素の場合もある。炭化水素前駆物質は芳香族、例えばベンゼン、トルエン、キシレン、クメン、エチルベンゼン、ナフタレン、フェナントレン、アントラセン又はこれらの混合物であり得る。この炭化水素はまた非芳香族のもの、例えばメタン、エタン、プロパン、エチレン、プロピレンもしくはアセチレン又はこれらの混合物でもあり得る。現在好ましい別の具体例では、入手し易さ、熱安定性及び毒性欠如という理由から、炭化水素がメタンである。このような炭化水素としては更に、酸素を含有してもよく、例えば、メタノールもしくはエタノールのようなアルコール、アセトンのようなケトン、及びホルムアルデヒドもしくはアセトアルデヒドのようなアルデヒド、又はこれらの混合物も含まれ得る。

特定前駆物質以外の重要な反応パラメータとしては、触媒の組成及び予処理、触媒支持体、前駆物質温度、触媒温度、反応圧力、滞留時間もしくは生長時間、並びに任意の希釈剤（例えばAr）、又は炭素と反応して気体生成物（例えばCO<sub>2</sub>、H<sub>2</sub>もしくはH<sub>2</sub>O）を発生させ得る化合物の存在及び濃度を含む供給組成が挙げられる。反応パラメータは相互依存性が高く、これらの反応パラメータの適切な組合せは特定の前駆物質たる炭素含有化合物に依存すると考えられる。

また、反応パラメータを適切に組合せれば、種々の遷移金属含有粒子を適當な触媒として使用することもできると考えられる。現在好ましい具体例の1つでは、金属含有粒子が直径約3.5~約70ナノメートルの粒子からなり、鉄、コバルトもしくはニッケル又はこれらの合金もしくは混合物を含む。適當な粒子はまた、フィブリル形成温度以下の温度、即ち約1200°C以下の温度で金属粒

子又は金属酸化物粒子に熱分解する金属塩から誘導することもできる。このような金属塩としては、炭酸塩、重炭酸塩、硝酸塩、クエン酸塩及びショウ酸塩、例えばショウ酸銅が挙げられる。

一実施例では、金属含有粒子を炭素と反応して気体生成物を発生させ得る化合物の存在下で炭素含有化合物と接触させる。この場合の炭素と反応し得る化合物としては、CO<sub>2</sub>、H<sub>2</sub>又はH<sub>2</sub>Oが挙げられる。

触媒粒子は適度に均一な直 径を有し且つ互いに分離されているか、又は結合力の弱い凝聚集体として集合しているにすぎないのが望ましい。これらの粒子は適當な予処理を通して又は反応条件下で容易に活性化する限り、反応器に導入する前は活性状態になくてもよい。一連の特定予処理条件の選択は、使用する特定の触媒及び炭素含有化合物に依存し、また前述のごとき他の反応パラメータにも依存し得る。予処理条件の具体例は後述の実施例の説明で述べる。金属含有粒子は最適の物理的形態として、金属酸化物、水酸化物、炭酸塩、カルボン酸塩、硝酸塩等の形態に粒度させ得る。そのためには、均一の極めて微細な粒子を粒度させ且つ安定させる公知のコロイド技術を使用し得る。一例として、水酸化第二鉄を直 径数ナノメートルの容易に分散し得る均一球の形態で粒度させるSpinel他の方法は触媒の製造に極めて適している。J.Am.Chem.Soc.88(12):2721~2726(1966);89(2):5555~5559及び5559~5562(1967)参照。これらの触媒粒子は化学的に適合した耐熱性支持体上にデポジットし得る。このような支持体は反応条件下で固体状態を維持し、触媒にとって無害であり、必要であればフィブリル形成後に生成フィブリルから容易に分離できるようなものでなければならない。適切な支持体材料としては、アルミナ、炭素、石英、ケイ酸塩及びケイ酸アルミニウム、例えばムライトが挙げられる。除去処理を容易にすべく、これらの材料は反応器に対する出し入れが簡単な薄いフィルム又はプレートのような物理的形態を有するのが好ましい。炭素微粒又は予形成炭素フィブリルも適當な支持体材料として使用し得ると考えられる。

触媒粒子を互いに分離させる好ましい方法の1つは、これらの粒子を炭素又は炭素含有化合物、例えばカーバイドの中に、フィブリルを形成しないような条件の下で封入することを含む。一具体例として触媒が鉄含有粒子の場合には、フィブリルの形成には低すぎる温度、例えば800°C未満で適当な時間にわたり、例えば一酸化炭素又はアセチレンのごとき炭素含有化合物で粒子を処理して炭素又は炭化鉄中に封入することにより前記封入を実施する。この方法の好ましい実施例の1つでは、ショウ酸鉄粒子をアルゴン及びアセチレンの容積比9:1の混合物により約400°Cで約1時間予処理する。この予処理の間にショウ酸鉄粒子が熱分解して、炭素含有ポリマー中に封入された鉄含有粒子に変換される。封入された鉄粒子はその状態でフィブリル形成用触媒として使用する

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か、又はこれらの粒子を適当な条件で、例えば空気又は酸素含有希釈ガスと約2時間350°Cで接触させることによって、酸化鉄粒子を形成するように酸化し得る。

触媒粒子はまた、有機ポリマー、例えばポリスチレン又は炭粉の中に封入してもよいと考えられる。

また、フィブリルの成長を反応器の容器全体にわたって開始させるようすれば、炭素フィブリルの生産性を増加させることができると考えられる。フィブリルの成長を開始させる方法は、細かく分割し且つ反応器の容器全体にわたって均等に分配した触媒粒子を分散させることを含む。粒子は予め形成しておくか、又は反応器内で金属含有蒸気を熱分解させることによって形成してよい。一例として、鉄粒子はフェロセン蒸気から形成し得る。

反応温度は、触媒粒子がフィブリルを形成せしめるべく活性化するように十分高くしなければならないが、炭素含有気体化合物が著しく熱分解して熱分解炭素を形成するほど高くしてはならない。正確な温度範囲は、使用する特定の触媒系及び炭素含有気体化合物に依存する。例えば、ベンゼンは運動学的的的に約1000°Cまで安定しておらず、メタンは約950°Cまで、アセチレンは約500°Cまで安定している。炭素含有気体化合物がフィブリル形成活性触媒に必要な温度にはば等しいか又はそれより下の温度で熱分解する場合には、触媒粒子を炭素含有気体化合物の温度より高い温度に選択的に加熱し得る。このような選択的加熱は例えば電磁放射波を用いて行い得る。

本発明の炭素フィブリルは任意の所望圧力で製造し得、最適圧力は経済上の観点から決定されることになる。反応圧力は好ましくは1/10atm~10atmにする。反応圧力はより好ましくは大気圧とほぼ同等にする。

一具体例としてフィブリルは、適当な鉄含有粒子を約1atmの圧力で約10秒から約30分にわたり約1000°Cの温度で気体一酸化炭素に接触させることにより製造する。一酸化炭素対鉄含有粒子の乾燥重量ベースの比は約1000:1より大きくする。別の具体例としてフィブリルは、適当な鉄含有粒子を約1atmの圧力で約1分から約5分にわたり約1100°Cの温度で、約9:1の水素:ベンゼン混合物の形態のベンゼン(気体)と接触させることにより製造する。炭素含有化合物対鉄含有粒子の乾燥重量ベースの比は約1000:1より大きくする。この方法の好ましい実施例の1つでは、前述のごとく、鉄含有粒子を化学的に適合した耐熱性支持体で支持する。このような耐熱性支持体としてはアルミナを使用するのが好ましい。

本発明の方法で製造されるフィブリルは生長すると高度に黒鉛化する。個々の黒鉛炭素層は従来の長軸の周りに木の年輪のように、又は六角形の網目のある金網を巻いたもののように同心的に配置される。通常は直径数ナノメートルの中空核が存在するが、この核はより不規則に配置された炭素で部分的又は全体的に充たされることがある。核の周りの各炭素層は数百ナノメートルもの距

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離にわたって伸び得る。隣接層間の間隔は高分解能電子顕微鏡検査によって測定し得、単一結晶黒鉛に関して観察される間隔、即ち約0.339~0.348ナノメートルよりもほんの少しだけ大きいのが普通である。

このように小さなフィブリルの物理的性質を直接測定する方法は存在していない。しかしながら、これらのフィブリルを含む複合体の剛性は、より大きい十分に黒鉛化した炭素に関して測定したヤング率から推定される。

本発明の複合材料は、前述のごとき炭素フィブリルをマトリクス中に含み、複合体、例えば構造材料として機能する。このような複合材料のマトリクスは、熱分解もしくは非熱分解炭素又は有機ポリマー、例えばポリアミド、ポリエステル、ポリエーテル、ポリイミド、ポリフェニレン、ポリスルホン、ポリウレタンもしくはエボキシ樹脂からなる。好ましい具体例としてはエラストマ、熱可塑性材料及び熱硬化性材料が挙げられる。

本発明の複合材料のマトリクスはまた、例えばセラミック材料又はガラスのごときポリマー無機酸化物である場合もある。好ましい具体例としては、板ガラス及びその他の成型ガラス、ケイ酸塩セラミクス及びその他の耐熱性セラミクス、例えば酸化アルミニウム、炭化ケイ素、窒化ケイ素及び窒化ホウ素が挙げられる。

本発明の複合材料のマトリクスは更に、金属の場合もある。適当な金属としては、アルミニウム、マグネシウム、鉛、銅、タンクステン、チタン、ニオブ、ハフニウムバナジウム及びこれらの合金並びに混合物が挙げられる。

本発明の複合材料のマトリクスはまた、接着剤の場合もある。

本発明の炭素フィブリルはマトリクス中に分散させるか、例えば境界、適当な切断作用もしくはコーミングによってマトリクス中に配向させるか、例えば浸漬によってマトリクス中に埋封するか、又は例えばスプレーガンを用いてマトリクス中に注入し得る。

炭素フィブリルはまた、セラミック材料のごとき多孔性マトリクスの中で、その場で製造することもできる。一具体例として、このようなその場での製造は、触媒をセラミックマトリクス中に分散させ、炭素含有気体化合物を前記多孔性セラミックマトリクスに通すことによってマトリクス中に触媒の作用によりフィブリルを生長させることからなる。

以下、実施例を擧げて本発明をより詳細に説明する。これらの実施例は本発明をより明らかにするためのものであって、請求の範囲に記載の本発明を些かも限定することはない理解されたい。

#### 実施例

#### 材料

以下の実施例で使用する下記の材料は市販のもの使用し得る: ベンゼン(試薬用)、Fe(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>·9H<sub>2</sub>O(Baker

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Analyzed Crystal) . FeSO<sub>4</sub>·7H<sub>2</sub>O (Baker Analyzed Granular) , KNO<sub>3</sub> (Baker Analyzed Crystal) 及びNa<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (Baker Analyzed Crystal) はいずれもJ.T.Baker Chemical Company, Phillipsburg, New Jerseyから入手し得る。CO (C.P.Grade) , 水素 (H<sub>2</sub>) 及びアルゴン (Ar) はAir Products and Chemicals, Inc., Allentown, Pennsylvaniaから入手し得る。KOH (C.P.Pellets) はMallinckrodt Inc., Lodi, New Jerseyから入手し得る。以下の実施例で使用する水は脱イオン処理した。Wycorガラス管はCorning Glass Works, Corning, New Yorkから入手し得る。セラミック燃焼ポートはCoors Porcelain Co., Golden Coloradoから入手し得る。シェウ酸鉄結晶(脱水シュウ酸鉄 (11) 99.999%) はAldrich Chemical Company, Inc., Milwaukee, Wisconsinから入手し得る。酸粉溶液 (Corn Products starch 3095) はCPU International Inc., Englewood Cliffs, New Jerseyから入手し得る。ビスフェノールAジグリシルエーテル (DGEBA) (Araldite 6005) はCibaGeigy Corp., Ardsley, New Yorkから入手し得る。

Davison SMR-37-1534 SRAアルミナは、平均微粒晶サイズ15オングストローム、平均凝聚サイズ0.2ミクロン、平均粒径15ミクロンのα-ベーマイトである。

Deaussa Aluminum Oxid Cは表面積100m<sup>2</sup>/g、平均粒径200オングストローム、見掛け高密度60g/Lのγ-アルミニナである。

Cabot Sterling R V-9348炭素粉は、最低炭素含量9.5%、表面積25m<sup>2</sup>/g、平均粒径750オングストローム、見掛け密度161lb/ft<sup>3</sup>のファーネスブラックである。

#### 分析

電子顕微鏡写真は給てZeiss EM-10電子顕微鏡を用いて得た。

#### 触媒の製造

##### 実施例1:触媒1の製造

J.Colloid & Interfacial Sci.74:227 (1980) に記載のSugimoto及びMatijevicの方法に従って磁鐵鉱分散液を調製した。電子顕微鏡検査の結果、粒径は175~400オングストロームの範囲であり、260オングストロームがほぼ平均的な値であった(第1図及び第2図)。

##### 実施例2:触媒2の製造

磁気搅拌棒の付いた4オンス広口ガラスジャーの中に10gのDavison SMR-37-1534 SRAアルミナ粉を入れた。搅拌した前記粉にH<sub>2</sub>O中0.81M Fe (NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>を初期湿润状態まで滴下した。必要量は4.1mLであった。

##### 実施例3:触媒3の製造

実施例2で得た潤滑粉の一部分を前記ジャー内で搅拌しながらホットプレート上で乾燥するまで加熱した。温度はNO<sub>x</sub>が発生する温度より低い温度に維持した。

##### 実施例4:触媒4の製造

Davison SMR-37-1534 SRAアルミナ粉の一部分をWycor管内空気流中900°Cで90分間カ焼した。磁気搅拌棒付

き4オンス広口ジャー内に1.997gのか焼したAl<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>を入れた。搅拌しながら、これに0.81M Fe (NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>の水溶液を初期湿润状態まで滴下した。必要量は0.6mLであった。この潤滑粉をホットプレート上で搅拌しながら乾燥させた。

##### 実施例5:触媒5の製造

4インチの蓋付き(cappable) 血清重台管内に0.44gのDeaussa Aluminum Oxid C(煙蒸Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>)を秤量供給した。この管に蓋をしてアルゴン散布した(argon sparge) 後、1mLの0.5M KOHと1mLの2.0M KNO<sub>3</sub>と6mLの予備過した脱イオン水とを注入した。この混合物を5分間アルゴン散布にかけ、次いで2.0mLの0.10M FeSO<sub>4</sub>を注入した。この混合物を1分間アルゴン散布処理した。この管を90°Cの油浴中に配置し、アルゴン散布を5分間続けた。散布を停止して、静止熱成を開始した。(湯浴温度の制御が不完全であり、温度は105°Cに上昇した。この浴を90°Cに冷却した。) 合計熱成時間は2時間であった。

前記系を放置すると、白色沈殿物と透明な上澄みとに分離した。これを遠心分離にかけて上澄みをデカンテーションで除去し、沈殿物を予備過した脱イオン水中に再懸濁させた。この操作を更に2回繰り返した。最終上澄みのpHは約8.5であった。水をデカンテーションで除去し、沈殿物にアルゴンを吹きつけて半乾燥状態にし、エタノール中に再懸濁させた。

##### 実施例6:触媒6の製造

Davison SMR-37-1534 SRAアルミナ粉の一部分をWycor管内空気流中900°Cで2時間カ焼した。生成物1gを蓋付き4インチ重台管内に配置し、アルミナを完全に覆うのに十分な量の1.6M Fe (NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>溶液を加えた。管に蓋をして、泡立ちが止むまで排気した。ガス抜きを行い、過剰な液体をMガラス焼結フィルタでの通過によって除去した。得られた潤滑ケーキをセラミックポート内空気流中500°Cで1時間カ焼した。

##### 実施例7:触媒7の製造

遠心分離容器内で6.06gのFe (NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>·9H<sub>2</sub>Oを50mLの予備過脱イオンH<sub>2</sub>O中に溶解した。この溶液に2.52gのNaHCO<sub>3</sub>を加えた。泡立ちが止んだら、前記溶液を5分間アルゴン散布処理した。生成物Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>ゾルは透明な溶液であった。

Cabot Sterling R V-9348炭素粉の一部分をムライト管内のWycorポート内でアルゴン流中1100°Cで1時間カ焼した。これをアルゴン雰囲気下で室温に冷却した。4インチの重台管に、約0.25インチの層を形成するのに十分な量の炭素を配置した。この管を排気処理し、2mLのFe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>溶液を加えた。泡立ちが止んだら管のガス抜きをし、該溶液をMガラス焼結漏斗で通過した。得られたケーキを空気で乾燥させ、Wycor管内アルゴン流中500°Cで1時間加熱した。

##### 実施例8:触媒8の調製

4インチ直合管に0.4876gのか焼したCabot Sterling RV-9348炭素粉末を入れて排気し、2.0mlの0.81MのFe(No<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>溶液を添加した。発泡の終了後、管に通気してケーキを風乾した。

#### 実施例9:触媒9の調製

(赤外線用KBRディスク製造用の)ステンレスダイでCabot Sterling RV-9348粉末を圧縮してペレットを製造した。0.12gのペレットを4インチ直合管に入れて排気し、0.05mlの新しく調製したFe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>ゾル(実施例7と同様に調製)を添加した。管に通気し固体を風乾した。

#### 実施例10:触媒10の調製

4インチ直合管に空气中で900°Cで2時間か焼した0.23gのDavison SMR-37-1534アルミニナを入れて排気し、2.0mlの新しく調製したFe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>ゾル(実施例7と同様に調製)を添加した。管に通気し固体をM-ガラス結合フィルターで漉別した。ケーキを風乾した。

#### フィブリル合成試験

##### 実施例11~33

実施例11~33はフィブリル合成試験を説明する。実験の条件及び結果を表1にまとめる。時に注釈がなければ、フィブリル前駆物質は、空積比ほぼ9:1の水素:ベンゼン混合物の形態のベンゼンであり、ガス流量はH<sub>2</sub>及びArは300ml/min、CO/H<sub>2</sub>のCOは300ml/minでH<sub>2</sub>は100ml/min、Ar/C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub>又はH<sub>2</sub>/C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub>の20°Cベンゼンを通るAr又はH<sub>2</sub>は300ml/min(Ar又はH<sub>2</sub>/C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub>空積比焼9:1)。反応装置をアルゴンで短時間掃気すること(a brief argon purge)によって空気と水素とを常に分離する。実験手順はどの試験でも同じであるから実施例11、15及び28について詳細に説明する。

##### (a) 実施例11

実施例1の方法で調製した触媒を水に超音波分散し、セラミックボードに移した。室温の電気炉内の1インチVycor(登録商標)管の中央にポートを置き、室温の触媒をアルゴン流下15分間で500°Cに加熱した。この温度でガス混合物は水素:ベンゼン(9:1)混合物に変え \*

\*た。この組成物を60分間反応装置に導入した。

炭化水素流を止め、アルゴンで置換し、反応装置を室温に放冷した。ポートを管から取り出し、ポートからある程度炭素を抜き取った。この炭素をエタノールに超音波分散し、10μlのサンプルを電子顕微鏡で観察した。

電子顕微鏡写真によれば、ほとんどの鉄粒子が50~150(オングストローム)の炭素シースに封入されていた(第3図)。

##### (b) 実施例15

実施例2の方法で調製した触媒をセラミックボードに分散させた。実施例11で使用したものと同じ電気炉内の1インチのVycor(登録商標)管の内部にボードを置き、空気下に炉の温度を室温から60分間で500°Cに加熱した。反応装置をアルゴンで短時間掃気した。次に水素下15分間で温度を500°Cから900°Cに上昇させ、水素流下で900°Cに60分間維持した。

次にガス流をベンゼン飽和水素に切り替えて900°Cに180分間維持した。アルゴン下で室温まで放冷後、実施例11の手順でサンプルを調製し、電子顕微鏡で観察した。

電子顕微鏡写真は直径100~450(オングストローム)の多数のフィブリルを示した(第4図)。

##### (c) 実施例28

実施例3で調製した触媒をセラミックボードに分散させた。実施例11で使用したものと同じ電気炉内の1インチムライト管の内部にボードを置いた。炉の温度を室温から15分間で500°Cに上昇させ、空気下で500°Cに60分間維持した。反応装置をアルゴンで短時間掃気した。次に水素下で温度を500°Cから20分間で900°Cに上昇させ、水素流下で900°Cを60分間維持した。次に同じ水素流を維持しながら温度を更に20分間で1100°Cに上昇させた。

次にガス流をベンゼン飽和水素に切り替えて1100°Cに5分間維持した。アルゴン下で室温に放冷後、実施例11の手順でサンプルを調製し、電子顕微鏡で観察した。電子顕微鏡写真は、直径30~300(オングストローム)のフィブリルを示した(第5図)。

表I : フィブリル合成試験

実施例番号	成長温度(°C)	触媒No	成長時間(min)	予処理条件	フィブリル	
					有無	有無
11	500	1	60	25~500°Cに15min(Ar)	無	無
12	750	1 <sup>a</sup>	420	23~750°Cに40min(Ar)	無	無
13	800	3	15	22~500°Cに15min(空気) 500°Cで60min(空気) 500~900°Cに15min(H <sub>2</sub> ) 900°Cで60min(H <sub>2</sub> ) 900~800°Cに11min(H <sub>2</sub> )	無	無
14	900	1 <sup>b</sup>	180	26~350°Cに20min(H <sub>2</sub> ) 350°Cで15min(H <sub>2</sub> ) 350~400°Cに10min(CO/H <sub>2</sub> )	有	有

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実験例No.	成長温度(℃)	結晶化	成長時間(min)	予處理条件	18 フィブリル 有無	
					有	無
15	900	2	180	400℃で210min(CO <sub>2</sub> /H <sub>2</sub> ) 400-900℃に26min(Ar)		有
16	900	4	180	500℃で60min(空気) 500-900℃に15min(H <sub>2</sub> ) 900℃で60min(II <sub>b</sub> )		有
17	900	3	15	24-900℃に35min(Ar) 900℃で60min(H <sub>2</sub> )		無
18	900	2	60	80-500℃に15min(空気) 500℃で60min(空気) 500-900℃に15min(H <sub>2</sub> ) 900℃で60min(H <sub>2</sub> )		無
19	900	9	60	22-500℃に16min(空気) 500℃で60min(空気) 500-750℃に10min(H <sub>2</sub> ) 750℃で70min(H <sub>2</sub> ) 750-500℃に15min(H <sub>2</sub> ) 500℃で60min(Ar/C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>6</sub> ) 500℃で60min(H <sub>2</sub> ) 500-900℃に20min(H <sub>2</sub> )		無
20	900	1	60	90-900℃に30min(H <sub>2</sub> )		無
21	900	1	5	900℃で60min(II <sub>b</sub> )		無
22	1000	1	5	900℃で26min(Ar)		無
23	1000	1	120	28-900℃に25min(Ar)		無
24	1100	5	5	220-900℃に20min(Ar)		無
25	1100	10	1	252-1000℃に30min(Ar)		無
26	1100	9	1	31-1000℃に85min(H <sub>2</sub> /C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>6</sub> )		無
27 <sup>a</sup>	1100	5	5	24-500℃に15min(Ar)		無
28	1100	8	5	500-900℃に15min(H <sub>2</sub> ) 900℃で60min(II <sub>b</sub> )		有
				900-1100℃に15min(II <sub>b</sub> )		
				1100℃で60min(II <sub>b</sub> )		
				140-500℃に10min(Ar)		
				500℃で60min(Ar)		
				500-1100℃に20min(II <sub>b</sub> )		
				1100℃で60min(II <sub>b</sub> )		
				25-500℃に20min(Ar)		
				500-900℃に20min(H <sub>2</sub> )		
				900℃で60min(H <sub>2</sub> )		
				900-1100℃に15min(H <sub>2</sub> )		
				25-500℃に15min(空気)		
				500℃で60min(空気)		
				500-900℃に20min(H <sub>2</sub> )		
				900℃で60min(II <sub>b</sub> )		
				900-1100℃に20min(H <sub>2</sub> )		

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実施例番	成長温度(°C)	触媒N <sub>2</sub>	成長時間(min)	予処理条件	有無
29	1100	3	1	85-500°Cに10min(空気) 500°Cで60min(空気) 500-900°Cに20min(H <sub>2</sub> ) 900°Cで60min(H <sub>2</sub> ) 900-1100°Cに10min(H <sub>2</sub> )	有
30	1100	6	5	42-500°Cに15min(Ar) 500-900°Cに15min(H <sub>2</sub> ) 200°Cで60min(H <sub>2</sub> ) 900-1100°Cに15min(H <sub>2</sub> )	有
31	1100	3	5	26-500°Cに20min(空気) 500°Cで60min(空気) 500-750°Cに10min(H <sub>2</sub> ) 750°Cで60min(H <sub>2</sub> ) 750°C-500°Cに10min(H <sub>2</sub> ) 500°Cで60min(Ar/C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>6</sub> ) 500°Cで90min(H <sub>2</sub> ) 500-1100°Cに30min(Ar)	有
32	1150	8	1	98-500°Cに20min(Ar) 500°Cで60min(Ar) 500-750°Cに10min(H <sub>2</sub> ) 750°Cで30min(H <sub>2</sub> ) 750-1150°Cに20min(Ar) 1150°Cで15min(Ar)	無
33	1150	7	1	30-1150°Cに45min(H <sub>2</sub> ) 1150°Cで15min(H <sub>2</sub> )	無

表1の注:

- 触媒Iを、H<sub>2</sub>下10分間で270°Cから350°Cに加熱し、CO/H<sub>2</sub>下30分間で350°Cから500°Cに加熱し、CO/H<sub>2</sub>下500°Cに240分間維持し、使用する前に室温に冷却した。
- 触媒Iを炭素繊維に支持させた。
- 約18:1のH<sub>2</sub>:C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub>を供給した。

## 実施例34:封入鉄触媒の製造

セラミック燃焼ポートに20mgのシェウ酸鉄結晶を塗布し、容積比9:1のAr:C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub>によって400°Cで1時間処理した。炭素含有ポリマー中の金属鉄粒子又は鉄含有粒子の均一分散液が得られた。

## 実施例35:酸化鉄粒子の製造

実施例34で調製した鉄含有粒子の均一分散液を流动空气中で急激な温度上昇と粒子溶融とが生じないように2時間をしてゆっくりと350°Cに加熱した。炭素含有化合物が燃焼によって除去され、30~100(オングストローム)の粉末酸化鉄が得られた。

## 実施例36:鉄粒子の製造

実施例35で調製した酸化鉄粒子をH<sub>2</sub>で還元すると粒度範囲30~100(オングストローム)の鉄粒子が得られる。

## 実施例37:酸化鉄触媒を使用したフィブリルの製造

実施例35で調製した酸化鉄粒子を流动アルゴン中で11~50

00°Cに加熱し純鉄COによって1100°Cで15分間処理する。次にCO流を停止しアルゴンで置換して反応装置を室温に冷却する。ある量の炭素をセラミックボードから掻き取ってエタノールに超音波分散させ、電子顕微鏡で観察する。30~100(オングストローム)の範囲の炭素フィブリルが得られる。

## 実施例38:フィブリル上の触媒の分散

実施例37で調製した炭素フィブリルを掻き取って焼結ガラスフィルター漏斗上に移し、新しく調製した2%鐵粉溶液で湿润した。湿っているうちにフィブリルを0.81MのFe(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>溶液で処理する。余剰の液体を除去しフィブリルを室温で1晩風乾する。

## 実施例39:分枝状フィブリルの製造

実施例38で調製したフィブリルを少量掻き取ってセラミックボードに移し、管気炉内の1インチのアルミニウム管に入れる。管をアルゴンで帰気しながら温度を1100°Cに昇させる。一酸化炭素を15分間導入する。CO流を停止

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してアルゴンで置換し、反応装置を冷却する。

ある層の炭素をセラミックボードから掻き取ってエターホールに超音波分散させる。サンプルを電子顕微鏡で観察すると、直径50~300(オングストローム)の範囲の新しい炭素フィブリルが見られる。

実施例40:前駆物質の再利用による炭素フィブリルの連続製造

再利用COと補給COとから成るCO流を実施例38で調製した触媒と共に流路反応塔に供給してもよい。流路塔はレンガでライニングされ直径約0.30m及び全高20mである(第6図)。

再利用COと補給COとの混合流は塔の頂部から導入され、セラミックストリップヒーター内を落下して1100°Cに加熱される。触媒は星形フィーダーによってCO流に供給される。

反応ゾーンを通過するガス流は0.16m/秒でゾーンの長さは約10mである。低温(100°C)ガスを噴射して反応を停止させる。得られたフィブリルを多孔質セラミックフィルターに収集し、廃ガスを約1.3気圧に再圧縮する。反応装置で形成された未知の不純物と供給COに含まれていた未知の不純物とのバランスをとめるために廃ガスから少量を除去する。補給COを添加する前に流をKOH床(直径0.5m×長さ2m)に通す。次にこの流を2つに分け、9g/秒を熱交換器にバイパスし、残りの3g/秒を反応塔に再循環させる。

3時間後、システムを停止し、冷却し、セラミックフ\*

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\* フィルターを取り出す。フィルターに絡み付いたマット状炭素フィブリルが得られた。フィブリルをフィルターから掻き取りこれを使用して複合材料を形成する。

実施例41:複合材料の製造

100重量部のDGEBAと、36重量部のDDS硬化剤と、0.5重量部のBF<sub>3</sub>MEA促進剤とから成るエポキシ樹脂系を使用し、実施例40で調製したマットを湿潤し、得られた物(mass)を室温で1晩乾燥する。乾燥マットから1インチ平方のサンプルを10枚裁断し、加熱ダイに入れる。100°Cで3時間熱間圧縮して複合材料(composite)を形成する。複合材料をディスクから取り出し、120°Cで24時間及び175°Cで4時間乾燥する。

【図面の簡単な説明】

第1図は、Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>からなる触媒粒子の分散状態を示す説明図である。

第2図は、Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>からなる触媒粒子の分散状態を示す説明図である。

第3図は、50~150オングストロームの炭素外被中に封入された触媒粒子を示す説明図である。

第4図は、直径100~450オングストロームの多数のフィブリルを触媒支持体及び反応残渣と共に示す説明図である。

第5図は、直径約250オングストロームのフィブリルを触媒支持体及び反応残渣と共に示す説明図である。

第6図は、炭素フィブリルの連続製造工程を示す簡略説明図である。

【第1図】



Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> 38000x  
1 μm

【第2図】



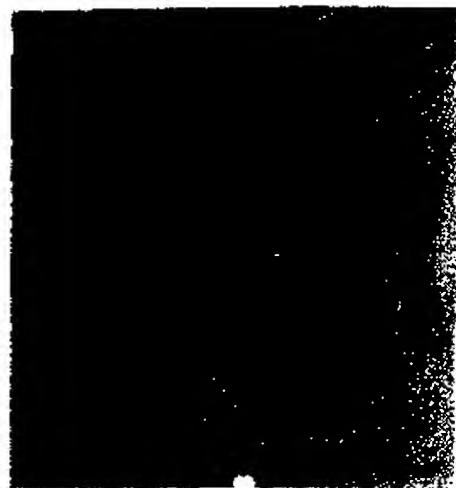
Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> 47000x  
1 μm

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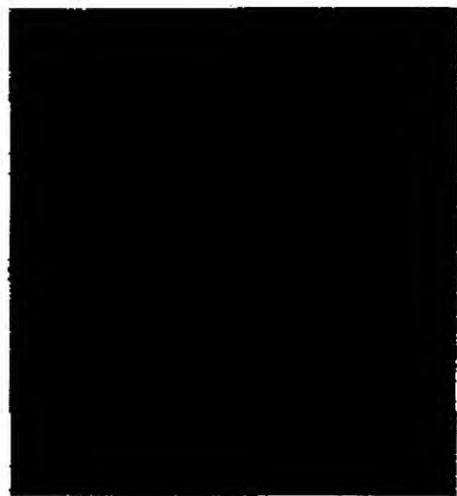
【第3図】

47100x  
0.5 μm



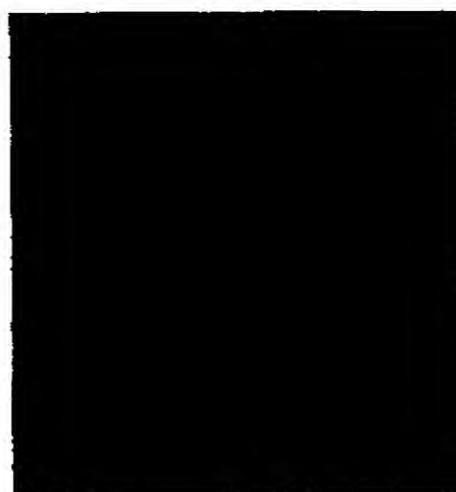
【第4図】

6200x  
1 μ

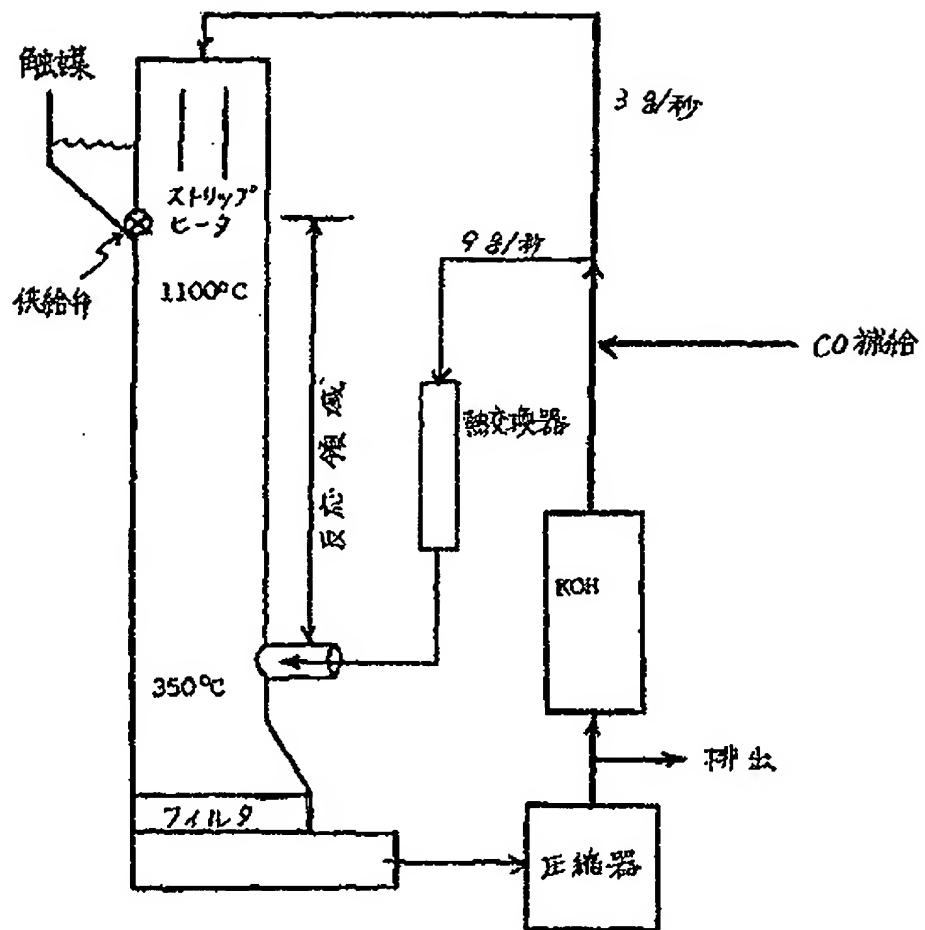


【第5図】

37800x  
0.5 μm



【第6図】



フロントページの続き

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